428.076
B103T

The Windy
TỦ SÁCH GIÚP HỌC TỐT TIẾNG ANH

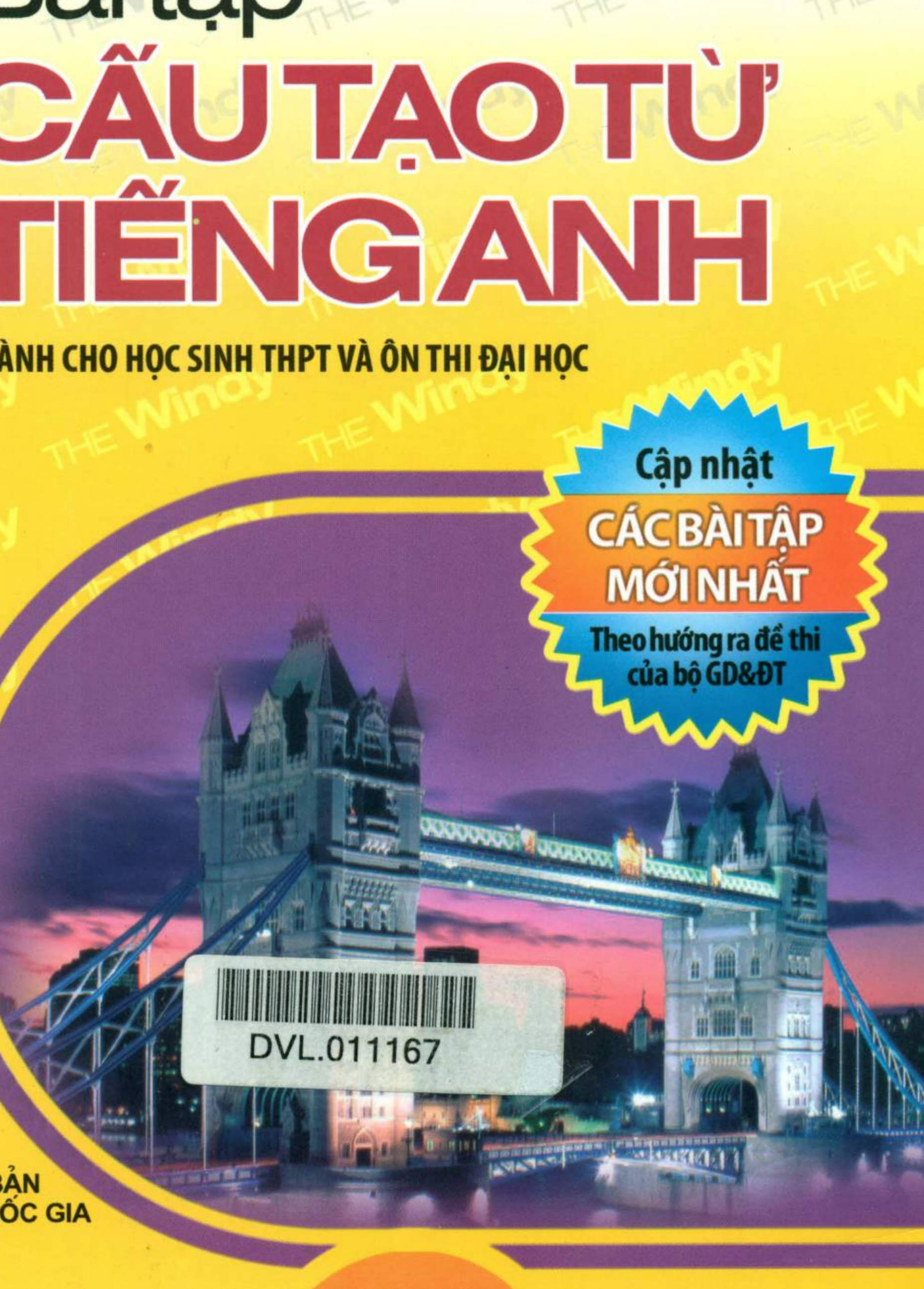
Phiên bản mới nhất
NEW EDITION

Tủ sách ôn thi đại học

Bài tập
CẤU TẠO TỪ TIẾNG ANH

DÀNH CHO HỌC SINH THPT VÀ ÔN THI ĐẠI HỌC

Cập nhật
CÁC BÀI TẬP MỚI NHẤT
Theo hướng ra đề thi của bộ GD&ĐT



DVL.011167

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN
ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA
HÀ NỘI

428.076
B103T

The Windy

MỸ HƯƠNG (*Chủ biên*)

Bài tập

CẤU TẠO TỪ TIẾNG ANH

ĐXL

- ❖ *Dành cho học sinh THPT*
- ❖ *Dành cho học sinh luyện thi đại học cao đẳng môn tiếng Anh*
- ❖ *Bao gồm nhiều dạng bài tập từ dễ đến khó.*

THƯ VIỆN TỈNH BÌNH THUẬN
ĐVL /11167/ M

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

Lời nói đầu

Bạn đọc thân mến!

Chúng tôi nhận thấy có nhiều bạn học sinh, sinh viên còn lúng túng khi làm bài tập về cấu tạo từ tiếng Anh. Đó là do các bạn chưa có kiến thức căn bản về cấu tạo từ tiếng Anh cũng như làm bài tập chưa nhiều, trong khi những cuốn sách về cấu tạo từ tiếng Anh trên thị trường hiện nay thường chỉ có lý thuyết, ít bài tập.

*Vì lý do này nên chúng tôi xin ra mắt bạn đọc cuốn **"BÀI TẬP CẤU TẠO TỪ TIẾNG ANH"** nhằm giúp các bạn có kiến thức tổng quát về cấu tạo từ cũng như thực hành nhiều dạng bài tập từ dễ đến khó. Cuốn sách có cấu trúc đơn giản gồm lý thuyết và bài tập nhưng sẽ đem đến cho các bạn sự thoải mái khi học phần này.*

Chúng tôi chỉ mong những gì chúng tôi cố gắng làm sẽ được các bạn đón nhận và ủng hộ, chúng tôi chờ những ý kiến đóng góp hữu ích từ phía bạn đọc.

Xin chân thành cảm ơn!
The Windy

Part 1

WORD FORMATION

CẤU TẠO TỪ

I. SƠ LƯỢC VỀ CẤU TẠO TỪ

Phần lớn từ tiếng Anh được sử dụng ngày nay không phải là tiếng Anh gốc. Những từ này bắt nguồn từ các ngôn ngữ khác như Latinh hay Hy Lạp. Nếu biết được gốc từ trong tiếng Anh thì sẽ rất có lợi cho chúng ta khi học cấu tạo từ. Chúng ta có thể đoán được nghĩa của một từ chúng ta chưa hề gặp dựa vào việc biết nghĩa gốc của từ đó. Thêm vào đó chúng ta biết được tiền tố và hậu tố của từ.

Một từ tiếng Anh có thể bao gồm 3 phần: gốc từ (căn ngữ - root), một tiền tố (prefix) và một hậu tố (suffix). Gốc từ là một phần của từ chứa nghĩa cơ bản hay định nghĩa của từ đó. Tiền tố là một thành phần của từ được đặt trước gốc từ, nó thay đổi nghĩa của từ hay tạo ra một từ mới. Hậu tố là một thành phần của từ được đặt sau gốc từ, nó thay đổi nghĩa cũng như chức năng của từ.

Khi thêm một hậu tố vào một từ có một âm tiết, nếu gốc từ của từ đó kết thúc chỉ bằng một phụ âm đứng trước một nguyên âm và nếu hậu tố đó bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm thì ta gấp đôi phụ âm đó. Ví dụ, khi thêm hậu tố **-ing** vào từ **can**, ta gấp đôi phụ âm **n** thành **canning**. Ta cũng áp dụng quy tắc cho từ có nhiều âm tiết nhưng chỉ được áp dụng khi từ đó có trọng âm ở âm tiết cuối.

Với những từ kết thúc bằng **e** thì khi hậu tố bắt đầu bằng một nguyên âm, ta bỏ **e** rồi mới thêm hậu tố. Ví dụ, khi thêm hậu tố **-ing** vào từ **take**, ta bỏ **e** rồi thêm **–ing** thành **taking**.

Khi thêm một hậu tố vào một từ kết thúc là **y** và trước **y** là một nguyên âm thì ta thêm hậu tố và không thay đổi gì. Ví dụ, từ **obey + -ed = obeyed**. Nếu có một phụ âm đứng trước **y** thì ta sẽ chuyển **y** thành **i** rồi thêm hậu tố (trừ hậu tố **-ing** và **-ish**). Ví dụ, **angry + ly = angrily**, **baby + ing = babying**.

Sau đây là một số tiền tố và hậu tố hay gặp:

Tiền tố	**Nghĩa**	**Ví dụ**
pre-	before	They will show a sneak preview of the movie.
un-	not	The cafeteria will be unavailable tomorrow morning.
dis-	not	Mark disagreed with John's philosophy.

re-	again	Are you going to renew your subscription?
mis-	not	He has mismanaged the company.
im-	not	With hard work and determination, nothing is impossible.
bi-	two	Henry recently received his first pair of bifocals.
de-	not	Many ecologists are concerned about the deforestation of our world's rain forests.

Hậu tố	**Nghĩa**	**Ví dụ**
-er	doer	I work as a computer programmer.
-able	able	These glass bottles are recyclable.
-ous	full of	Driving on the freeway can be dangerous.
-ness	state of being	At night, the earth is covered in darkness.
-ful	full of	The witness gave an honest and truthful testimony.
-ly or -y	like	James whistled happily on his way home from school.
-ment	state of	Mary sighed with contentment.

II. CÁC DẠNG BÀI TẬP VÀ CÁC BƯỚC LÀM BÀI

Cấu tạo từ là một phần rất dễ ghi điểm trong các bài thi tiếng Anh nhưng nhiều bạn còn đang lúng túng về phần này. Nhưng thực ra nếu các bạn biết quan sát kĩ thì không phải là khó vì dạng bài này kiểm tra kiến thức cơ bản các loại từ vựng tiếng Anh cũng như vị trí của chúng trong câu. Để làm tốt phần này thì các bạn cần nắm được một số dạng bài tập cơ bản của cấu tạo từ, các bước làm bài, các quy tắc thông dụng của cấu tạo từ và hơn hết là làm thật nhiều bài tập về cấu tạo từ.

Bài tập về cấu tạo từ được chia làm 2 dạng cơ bản:

- Dạng 1 thuộc phần từ vựng (Có 4 phương án được đưa ra thì chúng chỉ có thể thuộc vào trong các từ loại: danh từ, động từ, tính từ, trạng từ).

- Dạng 2 thuộc phần ngữ pháp – các lựa chọn đều liên quan đến cấu trúc ngữ pháp trong câu.

Để làm dạng bài tập này các bạn chỉ cần nắm chắc các loại từ vựng tiếng Anh, vị trí của chúng trong câu và cách dùng như thế nào.

Sau đây sẽ là một số mẹo nhỏ khi làm phần cấu tạo từ vựng:

**** Cấu tạo từ thuộc lĩnh vực từ loại.***

Bước 1: Xác định từ loại

- Đọc qua câu hỏi và quan sát thật kĩ vị trí của từ cần điền. Việc xác định từ loại của từ cần điền vào chỗ trống là điểm quan trọng nhất có tính quyết định đến độ chính xác của đáp án.

Ví dụ 1:

Life here is very _____.

A. peace

B. peaceful

C. peacefully

D. peacefulness

- Sau động từ **to be (is)** có 2 từ loại là tính từ và danh từ. Tuy nhiên do có trạng từ chỉ mức độ **very** nên từ loại cần điền phải là một tính từ.

Ví dụ 2:

Some species of rare animals are in _____ of extinction.

A. danger

B. dangerous

C. dangerously

D. endanger

- Nếu bạn không biết thành ngữ **to be in danger** (đang bị đe dọa, đang trong tầm nguy hiểm) thì hãy để ý rằng vị trí của từ cần điền không thể là một từ loại nào khác ngoài danh từ (giữa 2 giới từ).

Bước 2: Quan sát đáp án và chọn đáp ắn đúng

- Sau khi đã xác định được từ loại của từ cần điền các bạn quay lại quan sát 4 phương án đã cho, thấy từ nào phù hợp với từ loại đã được xác định thì đó chính là đáp án. Trong ví dụ 2 chỉ có **danger** là danh từ và cũng là đáp án của câu. (**Dangerous** là tính từ, **dangerously** là trạng từ, **endanger** là động từ). Trong ví dụ 1 **peaceful** là tính từ duy nhất trong các từ đã cho và cũng là đáp án của câu.

- Khi 4 phương án A, B, C, D đều thuộc cùng loại từ vựng (danh từ hoặc tính từ) thì các em phải xem xét ý nghĩa của từng từ để chọn đáp án chính xác nhất.

Ví dụ:

Computer is one of the most important _____ of the 20th century.

A. inventings

B. inventories

C. inventions

D. inventors

- Sau **one of** phải là một danh từ số nhiều. Tuy nhiên **inventories** lại có nghĩa là bản tóm tắt, bản kiểm kê trong khi **inventions** là sự phát minh, sáng chế. Đáp án của câu đương nhiên là **inventions**. Nếu không các bạn hãy chú ý đến đuôi **–tion**, một cách cấu tạo danh từ chỉ vật từ động từ rất thông dụng cũng có thể suy ra đáp án của câu.

***Lưu ý:**

Nếu 4 phương án là 4 từ loại khác nhau thì vấn đề thật đơn giản. Tuy nhiên cũng có những câu mà người ra đề đòi hỏi thí sinh phải kết hợp cả kiến thức ngữ pháp. Xét ví dụ sau đây:

There are small _____ between British and American English.

A. differences

B. different

C. difference

D. differently

Sau khi xác định từ loại của từ cần điền là một danh từ nhưng khi quan sát các phương án các bạn lại thấy có 2 danh từ **differences** và **difference**. Vậy từ nào mới là đúng? Lúc này các bạn mới cần để ý đến thì của động từ trong câu – **to be** được chia ở số nhiều **(are)** do đó đáp án của câu phải là một danh từ số nhiều – **differences**.

- Ngoài ra các bạn cũng phải xem xét ý nghĩa phủ định của từ. Khi thêm các tiền tố như **in, un, ir, dis...** thì nghĩa của từ bị đảo ngược hoàn toàn. Dựa vào các yếu tố đó các bạn có thể nhận biết được nghĩa của từ là khẳng định hay phủ định.

Tuy nhiên mỗi một từ chỉ có thể kết hợp với một loại phụ tố nhất định. Ví dụ **responsible** chỉ kết hợp với tiền tố **ir-**, **illegal** chỉ kết hợp với tiền tố **il-**...

Ví dụ:

I think it's very _____ of him to expect us to work overtime every night this week.

A. reason

B. reasonable

C unreasonable

D. inreasonable

Before Work
After Work

Từ cần điền là một tính từ. Cụm từ "work overtime every night this week" mang hàm ý phủ định nên tính từ của câu cũng mang nghĩa phủ định – **unreasonable**. (**Reasonable** chỉ kết hợp với tiền tố **un**- để tạo nên từ trái nghĩa). Để làm dạng bài tập này các em phải liên hệ từ cần điền với các cụm từ khác trong câu để nhận biết được ý của câu là khẳng định hay phủ định rồi từ đó xác định dạng thức của từ.

** Cấu tạo từ thuộc lĩnh vực ngữ pháp.*

- Dạng thứ 2 trong bài tập cấu tạo từ là phân biệt dạng thức bổ trợ của động từ, tính từ, trạng từ hay phương thức so sánh. Trong dạng bài tập này các bạn phải nắm vững được cấu trúc ngữ pháp, loại bổ trợ của động từ cũng như các hình thức so sánh.

Dạng 1: Tính từ **-ed** hay **–ing**

Ví dụ:

We are ______ of the long journey.

A. tire

B. tiring

C. tired

D. to tire

- Chỗ trống cần điền một tính từ nhưng trong bốn phương án lại có hai tính từ là **tiring** và **tired**, vậy từ nào mới là đáp án của câu. Lúc này chúng ta lại vận dụng kiến thức ngữ pháp để giải quyết vấn đề. Khi chủ ngữ là người chúng ta dùng quá khứ phân từ; khi chủ ngữ là sự vật, hiện tượng chúng ta dùng hiện tại phân từ. Đáp án của câu trên là **tired**.

Dạng 2: Bổ trợ của động từ

- Quan sát cấu trúc ngữ pháp của câu

Ví dụ 1:

The equipment in our office needs ______.

A. moderner

B. modernizing

C. modernized

D. modernization

Câu có chủ ngữ là vật (The equipment) nên sau **need** sẽ là một **V-ing** – Đáp án của câu là **modernizing.**

- Mỗi một loại động từ chỉ đi với một dạng bổ trợ nhất định. Khi các bạn biết được cấu trúc của nó rồi thì việc xác định cấu tạo của từ đi sau nó rất dễ dàng.

- Các động từ như: **mind, enjoy, avoid, finish, keep...**thì động từ đi sau nó luôn là **V-ing**. Các động từ như: **agree, aim, appear, ask, attempt, decide, demand...**thì bổ trợ luôn là động từ nguyên thể có **to.**

Dạng 3: Dạng thức so sánh

Ví dụ 1:

Sara speaks so _____ that I can't understand her.

A. fast

B. fastly

C. faster

D. faster

- Khi trong câu có các dấu hiệu như **more** hoặc **than** thì tính từ hoặc trạng từ trong câu phải ở dạng so sánh hơn, có **the** hoặc **most** trước ô trống thì tính/ trạng từ phải ở dạng so sánh nhất. Xét câu trên không có các dấu hiệu của câu so sánh nên trạng từ **fast** là đáp án (Lưu ý rằng **fastly** không tồn tại trong tiếng Anh).

Ví dụ 2:

That is the most _____ girl I've seen.

A. beautifuler

B. beautiful

C. beautifulest

D. beautifully

- Từ cần điền là một tính từ bổ nghĩa cho **girl**. Trước vị trí ô trống là **the most** – dấu hiệu của so sánh nhất. Đến đây nhiều bạn sẽ chọn **beautifulest** vì nghĩ rằng tính từ ở dạng so sánh nhất thêm **–est** cuối từ nhưng quy tắc này chỉ áp dụng với tính từ ngắn, đối với tính từ dài (hai âm tiết trở lên) thì cấu trúc sẽ là **the most** + nguyên mẫu tính từ.

III. CẤU TRÚC CÂU TIẾNG ANH

1. Cấu trúc thông thường của một câu tiếng Anh:

Để học tốt phần cấu tạo từ thì việc nắm được cấu trúc cơ bản của một câu tiếng Anh cũng giúp ích rất nhiều. Trước hết chúng ta xem xét về câu đơn.

Thông thường một câu gồm 3 yếu tố căn bản là: S (chủ từ), V (động từ), O (túc từ). Chủ từ là người/vật thực hiện hành động (động từ).

Túc từ là người / vật mà động từ tác động lên.

Ví dụ:

I buy a book.

Ta sẽ hỏi: Ai thực hiện hành động mua (buy)?

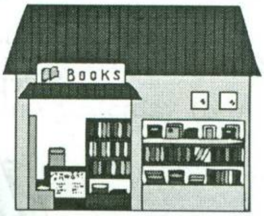
Câu trả lời là tôi (I), vậy I là chủ từ.

Ta hỏi: Mua cái gì?

Câu trả lời là **a book** (quyển sách), vậy quyển sách là túc từ. Ngoài 3 yếu tố căn bản trên, câu còn có thể có thêm nơi chốn, thời gian.

Ví dụ:

I bought a book in a bookshop yesterday.



Cũng dễ thấy **a bookshop** là nơi chốn, và **yesterday** là thời gian.

Trở lại 3 yếu tố chính S, V, O. Không phải lúc nào một câu cũng đòi hỏi đủ 3 yếu tố này vì với riêng động từ ta có thể phân làm 3 loại:

+ Ngoại động từ: Là động từ luôn luôn lúc có một túc từ theo sau.

Ví dụ:

- I like it (*tôi thích nó*).

Ta không thể nói: I like (*tôi thích*) rồi ngưng lại.

Một số động từ luôn là ngoại động từ như:

Allow (*cho phép*)
Blame (*trách cứ, đổ lỗi*)
Enjoy (*thích thú*)
Have (*có*)
Like (*thích*)
Need (*cần*)
Name (*đặt tên*)
Prove (*chứng tỏ*)
Remind (*nhắc nhở*)
Rent (*cho thuê*)
Select (*lựa chọn*)
Wrap (*bao bọc*)
Rob (*cướp*)
Own (*nợ*)
Greet (*chào*)
....

Ví dụ:

I rent (sai)

I rent a car (đúng)

+ Nội động từ là động từ không cần có túc từ theo sau.

Một số động từ luôn là nội động từ:

Faint (*ngất*)
Hesitate (*do dự*)
Lie (*nói dối*)
Occur (*xảy ra*)
Pause (*dừng lại*)
Rain (*mưa*)
Remain (*còn lại*)
Sleep (*ngủ*)

Ví dụ:

I remain a book (sai)

I lie him (sai)

I lie (đúng)

+ Các động từ vừa là ngoại động từ vừa là nội động từ:

Answer (*trả lời*)
Ask (*hỏi*)
Help (*giúp đỡ*)
Read (*đọc*)
Touch (*sờ*)
Wash (*rửa*)
Write (*viết*)
.....

Ví dụ:

I read a book. (*đúng*)

I read. (*đúng*)

Để chắc chắn về cách sử dụng chúng bạn nên tra từ điển, nếu thấy ghi là: v.t (chữ v là viết tắt của chữ **transitive**) là ngoại động từ còn ghi là v.i (chữ i là viết tắt chữ **intransitive**) là nội động từ.

Cũng có những mẫu câu không có chủ từ như trong câu mệnh lệnh.

Ví dụ:

Go!

Chúng ta cùng tóm tắt lại các cấu trúc của một câu đơn qua các ví dụ dưới đây:

Write! (V)
Write it! (V + O)
I write it. (S + V + O)

I buy a book in the bookshop. (S + V + O + NƠI CHỐN)

I bought a book in the bookshop yesterday (S + V + O + NƠI CHỐN + THỜI GIAN)

• **Mẫu câu thông thường:**

Subject + verb + complement + modifier

Ví dụ:

I did my homework last night.

• **Chủ ngữ (subject):**

– Là tác nhân hành động trong câu chủ động. Chủ nghĩa là người hoặc vật thực hiện hành động trong câu, và nó thường đi trước động từ.

THƯ VIỆN TỈNH BÌNH THUẬN
ĐVL /11167/ 11

Chú ý: mỗi câu tiếng Anh đều phải có một chủ ngữ (trong trường hợp câu mệnh lệnh, chủ ngữ "you" được hiểu ngầm). Chủ ngữ có thể là một danh từ đơn.

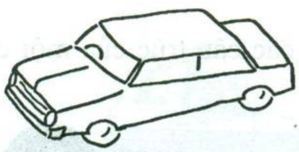
Ví dụ:

Milk contains calcium.

– Chủ ngữ có thể là một danh từ hoặc một ngữ danh từ:

Ví dụ:

This new car is John's.



– Trong một số câu, chủ ngữ thật không đứng ở vị trí chủ ngữ. "There" và "it" có thể được xem là chủ ngữ giả trong câu. Chủ ngữ thật thường đứng sau động từ và số của chủ ngữ sẽ quyết định động từ ở dạng số ít hay số nhiều.

Ví dụ: There are many students in the room.

There is a student in the room.

• **Động từ (verb):**

– Động từ đi sau chủ ngữ trong câu trần thuật. Nó thường chỉ hành động của câu.

Chú ý: mỗi câu phải có một động từ.

Động từ có thể là một từ đơn hoặc một ngữ động từ.

Ví dụ: Jane has been reading that book.

• Bổ ngữ (complement):

– Bổ ngữ hoàn chỉnh nghĩa cho động từ. Tương tự như chủ ngữ, nó thường là một danh từ hay một ngữ danh từ, tuy nhiên nó thường theo sau động từ khi câu ở thể chủ động.

Chú ý: không nhất thiết câu nào cũng đòi hỏi phải có bổ ngữ, bổ ngữ không thể bắt đầu bằng một giới từ. Bổ ngữ trả lời cho câu hỏi "cái gì" (What?) hoặc "ai" (Whom?).

Ví dụ: He wants to drink some water. (what does he want to drink?)

She saw John at the movie last night. (whom did she see at the movie last night?)

• Từ bổ nghĩa (modifier):

– Từ bổ nghĩa nói về thời gian, nơi chốn hay cách thức của hành động. Từ bổ nghĩa thường là một ngữ giới từ. Chú ý: từ bổ nghĩa về thời gian thường ở vị trí cuối cùng trong câu nếu như câu có nhiều từ bổ nghĩa.

Ví dụ: I met her at the university last Monday.

– Từ bổ nghĩa còn có thể là một phó từ hoặc một ngữ trạng từ.

Lưu ý: Mỗi câu không bắt buộc phải có từ bổ nghĩa. Từ bổ nghĩa không phải nhất thiết lúc nào cũng theo sau bổ ngữ. Tuy nhiên, khi từ bổ nghĩa là một ngữ giới từ nó không thể xen vào giữa động từ và bổ ngữ.

Ví dụ: Jill bought a book at the bookshop yesterday.

He was driving very fast.

John drove the car on the street.

2. Các cấu trúc câu cơ bản trong tiếng Anh

1. It is + tính từ + (for smb) + to do smt

Ví dụ: It is difficult for old people to learn English.

2. To be interested in + N / V_ing (*Thích cái gì / làm cái gì*)

Ví dụ: We are interested in reading books on history.

3. To be bored with (*Chán làm cái gì*)

Ví dụ: We are bored with doing the same things every day.

4. It's the first time smb have (has) + P_{II} smt (*Đây là lần đầu tiên ai làm cái gì*)

Ví dụ: It's the first time we have visited this place.

5. Enough + danh từ (*đủ cái gì*) + (to do smt)

Ví dụ: I don't have enough time to study.

6. Tính từ + enough (*đủ làm sao*) + (to do smt)

Ví dụ: I'm not rich enough to buy a car.

7. Too + tính từ + to do smt (*Quá làm sao để làm cái gì*)

Ví dụ: I'm too young to get married.

8. To want smb to do smt = To want to have smt + P_{II}

(*Muốn ai làm gì*) (*Muốn có cái gì được làm*)

Ví dụ: She wants someone to make her a dress.

= She wants to have a dress made.

9. It's time smb did smt (*Đã đến lúc ai phải làm gì*)

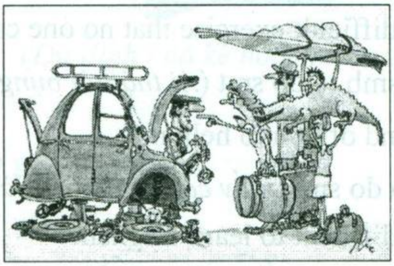
Ví dụ: It's time we went home.

10. It's not necessary for smb to do smt = Smb don't/ doesn't need/ have to do smt (*Ai không cần thiết phải làm gì*)

Ví dụ: It is not necessary for you to do this exercise.

11. To look forward to V_ing (*Mong chờ, mong đợi làm gì*)

Ví dụ: We are looking forward to going on holiday.



12. To provide smb from V_ing (*Cung cấp cho ai cái gì*)

Ví dụ: Can you provide us with some books in history?

13. To prevent smb from V_ing (*Cản trở ai làm gì*)
To stop

Ví dụ: The rain stopped us from going for a walk.

14. To fail to do smt (*Không làm được cái gì / Thất bại trong việc làm cái gì*)

Ví dụ: We failed to do this exercise.

15. To succeed in V_ing (*Thành công trong việc làm cái gì*)

Ví dụ: We succeeded in passing the exam.

16. To borrow smt from smb (*Mượn cái gì của ai*)

Ví dụ: She borrowed this book from the library.

17. To lend smb smt (*Cho ai mượn cái gì*)

Ví dụ: Can you lend me some money?

18. To make smb do smt (*Bắt ai làm gì*)

Ví dụ: The teacher made us do a lot of homework.

19. S + be + so + adj + that + S + V (*Đến mức mà*)

Ví dụ: The exercise is so difficult that no one can do it.

20. S + V + so + adv + that + S + V. (*Đến mức mà*)

Ví dụ: He spoke so quickly that I couldn't understand him.

21. S + be + such + (adj) + N + that + S + V.

Ví dụ: It is such a difficult exercise that no one can do it.

22. It is (very) kind of smb to do smt (*Ai thật tốt bụng / tử tế khi làm gì*)

Ví dụ: It is very kind of you to help me.

23. To find it + adj + to do smt (*thấy cái gì/ điều gì làm sao để làm gì*)

Ví dụ: We find it difficult to learn English.

24. To make sure + of smt (*Bảo đảm điều gì*)
+ that + S + động từ

Ví dụ: I have to make sure of that information.
You have to make sure that you'll pass the exam.

25. It takes (smb) + thời gian + to do smt (*Mất (của ai) bao nhiêu thời gian để làm gì*)

Ví dụ: It took me an hour to do this exercise.

26. To spend + time / money + on smt (*Dành thời gian / tiền bạc vào cái gì*)
+ doing smt (*làm gì*)

Ví dụ: We spend a lot of time on TV.
watching TV.

27. To have no idea of smt = don't know about smt (*Không biết về cái gì*)

Ví dụ: I have no idea of this word = I don't know this word.

28. To advise smb to do smt (*Khuyên ai làm gì*)

not to do smt (*Không nên làm gì*)

Ví dụ: Our teacher advises us to study hard.

29. To plan to do smt (*Dự định / có kế hoạch làm gì*)

intend

Ví dụ: We planned to go for a picnic.

intended

30. To invite smb to do smt (*Mời ai làm gì*)

Ví dụ: They invited me to go to the cinema.

31. To offer smb smt (*Mời / đề nghị ai cái gì*)

Ví dụ: He offered me a job in his company.

32. To rely on smb (*Tin cậy, dựa dẫm vào ai*)

Ví dụ: You can rely on him.

33. To keep promise (*Giữ lời hứa*)

Ví dụ: He always keeps promises.

34. To be able to do smt = To be capable of + V_ing (*Có khả năng làm gì*)

Ví dụ: I'm able to speak English = I am capable of speaking English.

35. To be good at (+ V_ing) smt (*Giỏi (làm) cái gì*)

Ví dụ: I'm good at (playing) tennis.

36. To prefer smt to smt (*Thích cái gì hơn cái gì*)

doing smt to doing smt (*Thích làm gì hơn làm gì)*

Ví dụ: We prefer spending money than earning money.

37. To apologize for doing smt (*Xin lỗi ai vì đã làm gì*)

Ví dụ: I want to apologize for being rude to you.

38. Had ('d) better do smt (*Nên làm gì*)

not do smt (*Không nên làm gì*)

Ví dụ: You'd better learn hard.

You'd better not go out.

39. Would ('d) rather do smt (*Thà làm gì)*

not do smt (*Đừng làm gì)*

Ví dụ: I'd rather stay at home.

I'd rather not say at home.

40. Would ('d) rather smb did smt (*Muốn ai làm gì*)

Ví dụ I'd rather you (he / she) stayed at home today.

41. To suggest that smb (should) do smt (*Gợi ý ai làm gì*)

Ví dụ: I suggested that she (should) buy this house.

42. To suggest doing smt (*Gợi ý làm gì*)

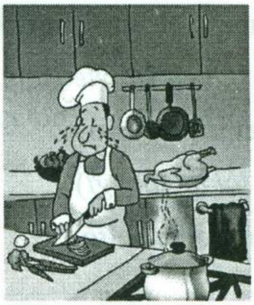
Ví dụ: I suggested going for a walk.

43. Try to do (*Cố làm gì*)

Ví dụ: We tried to learn hard.

44. Try doing smt (*Thử làm gì*)

Ví dụ: We tried cooking this food.



45. To need to do smt (*Cần làm gì*)

Ví dụ: You need to work harder.

46. To need doing (*Cần được làm*)

Ví dụ: This car needs repairing.

47. To remember doing (*Nhớ đã làm gì*)

Ví dụ: I remember seeing this film.

48. To remember to do (*Nhớ làm gì*) (*chưa làm cái này*)

Ví dụ: Remember to do your homework.

49. To have smt + P_{II} (*Có cái gì được làm*)

Ví dụ: I'm going to have my house repainted.

= To have smb do smt (*Thuê ai làm gì*)

Ví dụ: I'm going to have the garage repair my car.

= I'm going to have my car repaired.

50. To be busy doing smt (*Bận rộn làm gì*)

Ví dụ: We are busy preparing for our exam.

51. To mind doing smt (*Phiền làm gì*)

Ví dụ: Do / Would you mind closing the door for me?

52. To be used to doing smt (*Quen với việc làm gì*)

Ví dụ: We are used to getting up early.

53. To stop to do smt (*Dừng lại để làm gì*)

Ví dụ: We stopped to buy some petrol.

जनता पेट्रोल है क्या?
पेट्रोल

54. To stop doing smt (*Thôi không làm gì nữa*)

Ví dụ: We stopped going out late.

55. Let smb do smt (*Để ai làm gì*)

Ví dụ: Let him come in.

IV. CÁC QUY TẮC CẤU TẠO TỪ

Noun (N): *danh từ*
Verb (V): *động từ*
Adjective (Adj): *tính từ*
Adverb (Adv): *phó từ*
Present participle: *hiện tại phân từ*
Past participle: *quá khứ phân từ*

1. Quy tắc cấu tạo danh từ:

a. Thêm hậu tố sau động từ, danh từ, tính từ

- V + er:

Ví dụ: To teach + er –> teacher

To work + er –> worker

To wait + er –> waiter

- V + or:

Ví dụ: To direct + or –> director

To govern + or –> governor

To act + or –> actor

- V + ee:

Ví dụ: To employ + ee –> employee

To interview + ee –> interviewee

To trust + ee –> trustee

- V + ant:

Ví dụ: To assist + ant –> assistant

To account + ant –> accountant

To apply + ant –> applicant

To contest + ant –> contestant

- V + ing:

Ví dụ: To build + ing –> building

To write + ing –> writing

To teach + ing –> teaching

To poison + ing –> poisoning

- V + ion:

Ví dụ: To conserve + ation –> conservation

To prevent + ion –> prevention

To combine + ation –> combination

Lưu ý: có nhiều cách viết khác nhau của "–ion". Cách viết chung nhất là "-ation", "-ition", "-sion", và "-tion".

- V + ment:

Ví dụ: To develop + ment –> development

To achieve + ment –> achievement

To employ + ment –> employment

To disappoint + ment –> disappointment

- V+ age:

Ví dụ: To drain + age –> drainage

- N + ship:

Ví dụ: Friend + ship –> friendship

Workman + ship –> workmanship

- N + ism:

Ví dụ: Capital + ism –> capitalism

Hero + ism –> heroism

Marx + ism –> Marxism

- Adj + ness:

Ví dụ: Kind + ness –> kindness

Happy + ness –> happiness

Lazy + ness –> laziness

Rich + ness –> richness

Sad + ness –> sadness

Cold + ness –> coldness

(**Lưu ý**: đổi y –> i + ness)

- Adj + th:

Ví dụ: Wide + th –> width

True + th –> truth

(Lưu ý: bỏ đuôi e + th)

- Adj + ism:

Ví dụ: Social + ism -> socialism

Feudal + ism -> feudalism

- N/Adj + dom:

Ví dụ: King + dom -> kingdom

Wise + dom -> wisdom

Free + dom -> freedom

b. Thêm tiền tố trước danh từ khác

- Super + N: (cao, giỏi, siêu)

Ví dụ: Super + man -> superman

Super + market -> supermarket

Super + structure -> superstructure

- Under + N (dưới)

Ví dụ: Under + wear -> underwear

Under + clothes -> underclothes

Under + pass -> underpass

- Sur + N (ở trên, bên ngoài)

Ví dụ: Sur + face -> surface

Sur + name -> surname

Sur + plus -> surplus

- Sub + N (ở dưới)

Ví dụ: Sub + way -> subway

Sub + continent -> subcontinent

Sub + committee -> subcommittee

c. Danh từ ghép (từ đứng trước có giá trị bổ nghĩa cho danh từ đứng sau nó)

- Adj + N:

Ví dụ: Black + board –> blackboard

Grand + parent –> grandparent

- N + N:

Ví dụ: Bed + room –> bedroom

Shop + keeper –> shopkeeper

- Gerund + N:

Ví dụ: Looking + glass –> looking-glass

Writing + paper –> writing-paper

- N + Gerund:

Ví dụ: Flower + picking –> flower-picking

*** Chú ý**: các dạng khác như mother–in–law, commander-in-chief, passer-by…

2. Quy tắc cấu tạo tính từ

a. Tính từ đơn: thêm hậu tố đằng sau danh từ, tính từ

- N + y:

Ví dụ: Rain + y –> rainy

Wind + y –> windy

Sun + y –> sunny

- N + ly:

Ví dụ: Day + ly –> daily

Man + ly –> manly

- N + ful:

Ví dụ: Care + ful –> careful

Beauty + ful –> beautiful

- N + less:

Ví dụ: Care + less –> careless

Home + less –> homeless

- N + en:

Ví dụ: Gold + en –> golden

Wool + en –> woolen

- N + some:

Ví dụ: Trouble + some –> troublesome

Quarrel + some –> quarrelsome

- N/Adj + ish:

Ví dụ: Book + ish –> bookish

White + ish –> whitish

Girl + ish –> girlish

- N + ous:

Ví dụ: Humour + ous –> humourous

Danger + ous –> dangerous

b. Tính từ ghép:

- Adj + Adj:

Ví dụ: a *dark-blue* coat (cái áo khoác màu xanh đậm), a *red-hot* iron bar (thanh sắt nóng đỏ)

- N + Adj:

Ví dụ: snow-white cotton (vải bông trắng như tuyết), the *oil-rich* Middle East (vùng Trung Đông nhiều dầu mỏ)

- N + Present/ Past Participle:

Ví dụ: a *horse-drawn* cart (xe ngựa kéo), a *heart-breaking* story (một câu chuyện đau lòng), a *water-purifying* plant (một cái máy lọc nước), a *handmade* scarf (một cái khăn làm bằng tay)

- Adj + Present/ Past Participle:

Ví dụ: *ready-made* clothes (quần áo may sẵn), a *good-looking* boy (một cậu bé xinh trai)

- Adv + Present/ Past Participle:

Ví dụ: a *newly-built* house (một ngôi nhà mới xây), an *ill-smelling* odour (mùi khó ngửi)

- N + N-ed:

Ví dụ: a *lion-hearted* man (người đàn ông dũng cảm), a *pig-headed* person (người bướng bỉnh), *heart-shaped* lips (đôi môi hình trái tim)

- Adj + N-ed:

Các tính từ dùng trong cấu trúc này thường là:

+ Tính từ chỉ màu sắc: red, blue, black....

+ Tính từ chỉ tính chất, phẩm chất: hot, cold, good, bad....

+ Tính từ chỉ kích thước, chiều hướng: long, short, right, left...

+ Tính từ chỉ số lượng: many

Ví dụ: a *dark-haired* girl (một cô gái tóc đen), a *red-blooded* man (người đàn ông cường tráng), a *hot-tempered* girl (một cô gái nóng tính)

- A group of words: (một nhóm từ)

Ví dụ: a *twenty- year- old* girl (một cô gái 20 tuổi), an *eight-day* trip (một chuyến đi dài 8 ngày), an *air-to-air* missile (một tên lửa không đối không)

3. Quy tắc cấu tạo phó từ:

• Nhiều phó từ cách thức và một vài phó từ chỉ mục đích được tạo thành bằng cách thêm **–ly**:

Ví dụ: final –> finally

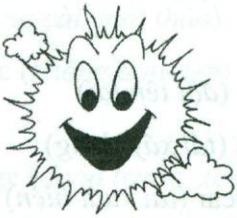
immediate –> immediately

slow –> slowly

*** Chú ý:**

– **y** ở cuối phải chuyển thành **i**

happy –> happily



– **e** ở cuối từ vẫn được giữ lại khi thêm **ly**

extreme –> extremely

sincere –> sincerely

ngoại lệ: true –> truly

due –> duly

whole –> wholly

– Tính từ kết thúc bằng một phụ âm + **le** thì bỏ **e** và thêm **y**

gentle –> gently

simple –> simply

– Tính từ kết thúc bằng **able/ible** thì bỏ **e** và thêm **ly**

sensible –> sensibly

capable –> capably

- Các phó từ có đuôi **-ly** như: **daily, weekly, monthly, kindly** và trong một vài trường hợp là **leisurely** có thể là phó từ hoặc tính từ. Nhưng hầu hết các tính từ khác kết thúc bằng **-ly.** *Ví dụ:* **friendly, likely, lonely**…không thể được sử dụng như phó từ và không có hình thức phó từ. Thông thường, chúng ta sử dụng một phó từ tương tự để thay thế hoặc sử dụng các từ này trong một cụm phó từ.

Ví dụ: likely (adjective) = probably (adverb)

friendly (adjective) –> in a friendly way (adverb phrase)

4. Quy tắc cấu tạo động từ:

a. Thêm tiền tố trước động từ, danh từ, tính từ:

- Re + V: (lặp lại)

Ví dụ: Re + name --> rename (*đặt tên lại*)

Re + build --> rebuild (*tái xây dựng*)

Re + appear --> reappear (*tái xuất hiện*)

Re + consider --> reconsider (*xem xét lại*)

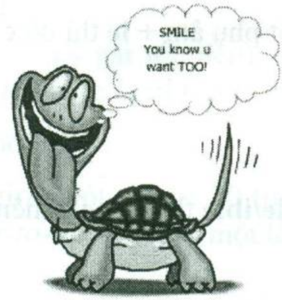
- En + N/Adj: (làm cho)

Ví dụ: En + rich --> enrich (*làm cho giàu có, phong phú*)

En + danger --> endanger (*gây nguy hiểm*)

En + large --> enlarge (*mở rộng, khuếch trương*)

En + courage --> encourage (*cổ vũ, động viên*)



- Dis + V: (trái nghĩa với động từ gốc)

Ví dụ: Dis + appear --> disappear (*biến mất*)

Dis + continue --> discontinue (*chấm dứt*)

Dis + arm --> disarm (*tước vũ khí*)

Dis + agree --> disagree (*bất đồng*)

- Un + V: (trái nghĩa với động từ gốc)

Ví dụ: Un + lock --> unlock (*mở khóa*)

Un + bend --> unbend (*kéo thẳng, làm cho thẳng, dịu bớt*)

Un + do --> undo (*không cài, mở, tháo*)

Un + make --> unmake (*không dọn dẹp*)

- Pre + V: (trước)

Ví dụ: Pre + judge --> prejudge (*đoán trước, xem xét trước*)

Pre + determine --> predetermine (*tiền định*)

Pre + view --> preview (*xem trước*)

- Over + V/N: (quá nhiều)

Ví dụ: Over + cook --> overcook (*nấu quá chín*)

Over + load --> overload (*chất quá tải*)

Over + power --> overpower (*áp đảo, chế ngự*)

Over + come --> overcome (*khắc phục, vượt qua*)

- Under + V: (không đầy đủ)

Ví dụ: Under + pay --> underpay (*trả lương thấp*)

Under + value --> undervalue (*định giá thấp*)

Under + line --> underline (*gạch dưới*)

Under + develop --> underdevelop (*chậm phát triển*)

b. Thêm hậu tố vào sau danh từ, tính từ:

- **N/ Adj + ize/ ise**: (ize- cách viết của người Mĩ; ise- cách viết của người Anh)

Ví dụ: Critic + ize --> criticize (*phê bình, chỉ trích*)

Apology + ize --> apologize (*xin lỗi*)

Character + ize --> characterize (*đặc điểm hóa*)

Legal + ize --> legalize (*hợp pháp hóa*)

Personal + ize --> personalize (*nhân cách hóa*)

- N/ Adj + en:

Ví dụ: Thick + en --> thicken (*làm dầy hơn*)

Strength + en --> strengthen (*làm mạnh hơn*)

Bright + en --> brighten (*làm rạng rỡ*)

Dark + en--> darken (*làm tối lại*)

- N/ Adj + ify:

Ví dụ: Beauty + ify --> beautify (*làm đẹp, tô điểm*)

Pretty + ify --> prettify (*trang điểm, tô điểm, làm dáng*)

Simple + ify --> simplify (*làm đơn giản, đơn giản hóa*)

5. Các tiền tố làm đảo ngược nghĩa của từ

Khi thêm một số tiền tố như un- (unhappy), in- (inactive), dis- (dislike), mis- (misspell, misunderstand), ir- (irresponsible), il- (illegal)... thì nghĩa của từ sẽ trái ngược hoàn toàn. Tuy nhiên mỗi từ lại chỉ có thể kết hợp với một loại phụ tố nhất định, ví dụ như **mis-** chỉ kết hợp được với **understand, spell** chứ không kết hợp được với **happy** hay **active.**

Part 2

EXERCISES

BÀI TẬP

I. ĐIỀN VÀO CHỖ TRỐNG DẠNG ĐÚNG CỦA TỪ

1. Noun- Adjective

Noun	Adjective
enthusiasm	
	interesting or interested
fog	
absence	
	harmful or harmless
regret	
	employable
juice	
north	
	independent
madness	
	sensible
possibility	
music	
	logical
	snowy
soap	
smoke	
health	
	simple
	beautiful
	manly
woman	
girl	
gold	
cheer	

	cloudy
brave	
	painful
	stormy
care	
	weekly
month	
	sunny
	rainy
	helpful
wonder	
wood	
	boyish
day	
biology	
	royal
	expensive
	heavenly
	effective
ellipse or ellipsis	
federalist or federalism or federation	
slimness	
	fussy
history	
hate	
fluency	
continent	
	helpful or helpless
	neighbouring

	optimistic
	wealthy
safety	
form or formality or formalism	
	sensational
	transparent
	movable
	occasional
	intelligent
noise	
friend or friendship	
fury	
person	
apology	
	rebellious
	technological
caution	
	national
	advantageous
theory	
pessimism	
mystery	
	artistic
	practical
adventure	
	nerved or nerveless or nervous
disaster	
sympathy	
energy	

	political
	dramatic
	mountainy or mountainous
courage	
	dangerous
	suspicious or suspicional
	critical
climate	
nature	

2. Verb- Noun

Verb	**Noun**
succeed	
express	
	singer or singing or song
	attraction
	murder or murderer
	defence or defense or defender or defendant
speculate	
love	
	electric or electrician or electricity or electrics or electrification
notify	
write	
	explanation
	organization
	amusement

discriminate	
decide	
happen	
feel	
	buyer
predict	
connect	
kill	
diagnose	
collect	
visit	
	print or printer or printing
apologize	
	dictation or dictator or dictatorship
throw	
employ	
	standard
	existence
differ	
agree	
dance	
	winner or winnings or win
	point or pointer
pay	
	competition or competitor or competence
walk	
waken	
discover	

dream	
listen	
	surf or surfer or surfing
detect	
sit	
describe	
	open or opener or opening or openness
	pack or package or packaging or packer or packet or packing
	prescription
promote	
disappear	
	discussion
mechanize or mechanise	
dry	
conclude	
create	
	harm
	election or elective or elector
execute	
	skater or skating or skateboard
	offer or offering
	submission
perform	
implicate	
	negation
	simplification or simplicity
	personality
operate	
object	

	liar
organise	
	consideration
	death
predict	
	demonstration or demonstrator
fail	
refuse	
deliver	
	robber or robbery
	preparation or preparator
	resignation
press	
dismiss	
struggle	
omit	
	appointment
	intention
	furniture

3. Adjective- Adverb

Adjective	**Adverb**
attractive	
anxious	
	occasionally
	responsibly
	luckily
sensitive	
creative	

	comfortably
	sharply
	happily
fortunate	
ridiculous	
hard	
fast	
late	
slow	
	lazily
	rudely
	purely
strong	
angry	
equal	
equable	

4. Noun- Verb- Adjective- Adverb

Noun	**Verb**	**Adjective**	**Adverb**
generation		generational	generationally
persuasion	persuade	persuasive	
	profit	profitable	profitably
protection	protect		protectively
recognition		recognizable	recognizably
reduction	reduce		reducibly
reliability	rely	reliable	
	relieve	relieved	relievedly

replacement		replaceable	replaceably
success	succeed		successfully
	repeat	repetitive	repetitively
	manage	managerial	managerially
competition		competitive	competitively
employment	employ		employedly
dedication	dedicate	dedicated	
	dominate	dominant	dominantly
imagination		imaginative	imaginatively
information	inform		informatively
organization	organize	organized	
	produce	productive	productively
significance	signify		significantly
behavior		behavioral	behaviorally
	accept	acceptable	acceptably
classification	classify	classified	
	dignify	dignified	dignifiedly
	educate	educated	educatedly
measurement		measurable	measurably
minimum	minimize	minimal	
objection	object		objectionably
	separate	separate	separately
breadth		broad	broadly
depth	deepen		deeply
height	heighten	high	
length	lengthen	long	

	widen	wide	widely
ordinariness		ordinary	ordinarily
prettiness	prettify	pretty	
fussiness	fuss		fussily
	laze	lazy	lazily
naughtiness		naughty	naughtily
carefulness		careful	carefully
cheerfulness	cheer		cheerfully
helpfulness	help	helpful	
dreadfulness	dread	dreadful	
attention	attend		attentively
attraction		attractive	attractively
	agitate	agitative	agitatedly
capability	-		capably
	access	accessible	accessibly
impossibility	-	impossible	
	beautify	beautiful	beautifully
persuassion		persuassive	persuassively
falsification	falsify		falsely
	alternate	alternative	alternatively
	assist	assistant	assistantly
satisfaction	satisfy		satisfactorily
authorisation	authorise	authoritative	
destruction		destructive	destructively
	permit	permissive	permissively
progression	progress		progressively

animation	animate		animatedly
deliverance		deliverable	-
ability		able	ably
colonisation	colonise		colonially
rarity	-	rare	
performance	perform		performatively
moderation	moderate		moderately
credibility		credible	credibly
purity	purify	pure	
adherence		adherent	adherently
sensibility	sensitize		sensitively
modernisation		modern	modernly
disapproval		disapproving	disapprovingly
elaboration	elaborate		elaborately
specification	specify	specifiable	
duplication	duplicate		-
generalisation	generalise		generally
adaptability		adaptable	-
dependence		dependable	dependably
legalisation	legalise		legally
responsibility	-		responsibly
respectability		respectable	respectably
civilization	civilize		civilly
estimation	estimate		-
organisation		organizational	-

notification	notify	notifiable	
reality	realize	real	
reference	refer		-
resistance	resist	resistant	
persistence		persistent	persistently
	prefer	preferable	preferably

5. Compound adjective (tính từ ghép):

A house with yellow walls	
A dress of the same blue as the sky	
A man in a black coat	
Flowers which smell sweet	
A plough drawn by an oxen	
A country which produces tea	
A face as white as the moon	
A girl whose hair is long	
The girl is four years old	
The building has ten storeys	
Her daughter's eyes are crossed	
The farmer's pony finally died when it was ten years old	
His wife, like himself, had a peculiarly sinister mind	
She pointed out to her husband that his position did not pay very well, and that sanitation costs were very high	
She suggested a clever plan to save money	

They dug a huge hole six feet deep in the ground	
This project took them six hours and twenty-five minutes	
Then they dropped the pony in the hole. The "thump" sound would have made your blood curdle	
Their horrified neighbours came running, some carrying First Aid kits, others camcorders. This is not surprising at all! These people were all educated by television, and all their lives, they had watched programs that numb the mind and erode the I.Q	
He prizes this possession very highly	
The price of the car was high	
The meal was cooked well	
I have a plant that eats meat	
This glue dries quickly	
This war has lasted for a long time	
Her daughter is twenty-five years old and stands six feet, three inches tall	
I have just discovered an insect with many legs that eats fungus in my carrot patch	
It has red knees and flat feet	
My professors refuse to believe in my discovery because they have narrow minds; besides, these old fools drink carrot juice	
The surgeon pulled out a worm that was thirty-five centimeters long	
Her daughter is a ping-pong player who slams hard	
It looked like a trophy that had been hard to win	
Our sumo champion weighs 200 kilograms	

After that T.V. program, our baby's hair turned green	
The tail of the lizard I caught was three feet long	
He weighs 200 kilograms and has won the sumo championship three times	
I bought a chain-saw for three-hundred dollars and sliced up my neighbour's new fence, which was nearly thirty meters long	
She writes poems with her right hand and gives compliments with her left	

II. CHỌN DẠNG ĐÚNG CỦA TỪ ĐỂ HOÀN THÀNH CÂU: (có thể có những biến đổi cần thiết về từ cho đúng tình huống)

EXPENSE; TO EXPEND; EXPENSIVE; EXPENDABLE

1. Briney was afraid that while she was away Kyle would decide that she was_______.
2. Most of Liz's travel _______ were covered by the Daily.
3. Sled dog racing is an _______ Alaskan sport.
4. The valuable huskies and their drivers _______ great amounts of energy racing the sleds over snow-covered paths.

EXCELLENCE; TO EXCEL; EXCELLENT; EXCELLENTLY

5. While in Nha Trang, Huong went to a restaurant which was well- known for the _______ of its seafood.
6. For dinner he ordered Alaskan King crab that was _______ prepared.
7. The natives of many villages in Alaska _______ in the art of basket weaving.
8. Their _______ craftsmanship can be clearly seen in the intricately woven baskets.

RARITY; RARE; RARELY

9. In the Arctic, the summer temperature ________ exceeds 40^0 F (5^0 C).

10. The Alaskan wilderness harness harbors many ________ species of delicate wild flowers.

11. Since roads are a ________, most travel in Northern Alaska is by plane.

IMPOSITION; TO IMPOSE; IMPOSING

12. Not wanting ________ upon a "friend of a friend" in Fair banks, Lisa initially got a room at a hotel.

13. Repeating that Lisa would be no ______, the friends of a friend insisted that she stay with her.

14. Mount McKinley, the tallest mountain in North America, is an ______ sight as it towers over Denali National Park.

CONSUMPTION; CONSUMER; TO CONSUME

15. Stale bread is not fit for children's ________.

16. On hot summer days, people ________ large quantities of cold drinks.

17. Different kinds of drinks were passed on to ________ throughout the country.

DETERMINATION; TO DETERMINE; DETERMINED

18. The experts ________ that it was dangerous for people to sleep without mosquito-net.

19. They are ________ to pass the college entrance exam.

20. They have strong ________ to achieve success in their studies.

PROTECTION; PROTECTOR; TO PROTECT; PROTECTIVE

21. The government ________ the rights of consumers.

22. The dilapidated house could not provide the little boy with adequate ________ from the wind and rain.

23. They worked out ________ measures to preserve precious and rare trees.

24. His father is the _________ of his life.

IMAGINATION; TO IMAGINE; IMAGINARY; IMAGINATIVE

25. The little girl can draw lovely pictures thanks to her ________.

26. She can easily ________ what she likes to draw.

27. We can say that she is an ________ girl.

28. The characters in his book are real, not ________.

RELATIONSHIP; RELATIVE; TO RELATE; RELATIVELY

29. The hotels here were ________ inexpensive compared to those in Ho Chi Minh city.

30. My professor has a good ________ with her students because she ________ well to young people.

31. She is a ________ of the former president of the U.S.

NECESSARY; NECESSITY; TO NECESSITATE; NECESSARILY

32. The increasing demand for water has made water conservation ________.

33. The heavy storm _________ the sailing boats out to sea.

34. Going camping is not _________ a must for every student.

35. The ________ of working with books in the library has led to more students there every day.

COMPARISON; TO COMPARE; COMPARABLE; COMPARATIVELY

36. When shopping it is important _________ the prices and quality of goods.

37. The quality of these two vases is ________.

38. The distance between Bien Hoa and HCM City is ________ short.

39. HCM City is huge in ________ to Bien Hoa.

TO HARDEN; HARD; HARDLY

40. Mary worked ________ on her English course.

41. It was _________ for her to take the TOEIC test.

42. The hot iron becomes __________ after it is cold.

43. It ________ ever rains Binh Thuan these days.

(IN) CONVENIENCE; (IN)CONVENIENT;
(IN) CONVENIENTLY

44. Students enjoyed the _________ of the labroom.

45. They find it _________ to work there.

46. Most instant noodles is sold in ________ package coverings.

RESIDENT; RESIDENCE; TO RESIDE; RESIDENTAL

47. The people that _________ in the mountains are usually and healthy.

48. The ________ of the mountainous areas live healthily.

49. The ________ area is surrounded by plants and trees.

50. Old _________ should be preserved and upgraded.

FORMER; FORMERLY; FORMAL; FORMALLY

51. ________ invitations were sent to all the students of class 12.

52. Guests were asked to dress ________ for the reception.

53. He was _________ a sailor of the Royal Navy.

54. One of my _________ professors was Daniel Jones.

AWARENESS; TO BEWARE; AWARE; UNAWARE

55. Children should _________ of fierce dogs.

56. Young people are at least _________ of the dangers of smoking.

57. Her __________ of cultural difference in the U.S made her eager to come there.

58. She was __________ of these differences before.

INVENTION; INVENTOR; TO INVENT; INVENTIVE

59. Britney _________ the cotton gin in the late 18th century.

60. His __________ mechanized the process of cleaning rough cotton.

61. The __________ was born in London.

62. Thomas Edison's __________ skills led to his great number of patents.

AMBITION; AMBITIOUS; AMBITIOUSLY

63. He is an __________ political leader.

64. He worked __________ to become a physics professor.

65. His __________ was to become a leading film star.

RESISTANCE; TO RESIST; RESISTANT; IRRESISTIBLE

66. My sister could not ________ buying a new dress when she went shopping.

67. A pair of shoes was also ________.

68. Citrus fruit trees are not __________ to extremely cold temperatures.

69. We had to proceed a _________ war against the French colonialists.

POLLUTION; POLLUTANT; POLLUTER; TO POLLUTE; POLLUTED

70. Air _________ is a big problem in modern times.

71. The automobile is the major air _________.

72. Nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide are two _________ in the air.

73. Industrial waste _________ lakes, rivers, and streams.

74. __________ air is particularly bad for people with respiratory problems.

DISPOSAL; TO DISPOSE; DISPOSABLE

75. The ________ of waste in cities is a problem.

76. People often _________ of waste directly into rivers and streams.

77. Many states have banned the use of ________ bottles for beer and soft drinks.

ATTRACTION; TO ATTRACT; ATTRACTIVE; ATTRACTIVELY

78. Nha Trang _________ hundreds of thousands of tourists every year.

79. One of the city's leading __________ Bao Dai's palace.

80. It is pleasant to walk among the _________ flower garden of the city.

81. The ________ decorated interior of the cathedral held the visitors spellbound.

APPEARANCE; TO APPEAR; APPARENT; APPARENTLY

82. She had a good __________.

83. She _________ to be busy all day.

84. They are _________ happier than many other people.

85. There is no _________ difference between these two brothers.

ISOLATION; TO ISOLATE; ISOLATED

86. My grandparents live in a far away region, they want to search for _________.

87. The impassable mountain _________ the inhabitants from the human civilization.

88. She lives in an _________ area.

ENTHUSIASM; ENTHUSIAST; ENTHUSIASTIC; ENTHUSIASTICALLY

89. Sport _________ come here for their training every day.

90. Their _________ is highly valued.

91. My father becomes _________ about tennis.

92. The students took part in the game _________.

VARIETY; TO VARY; VARIOUS

93. There is a wide _________ of fruits in South Vietnam.

94. Vietnam is rich in _________ natural resources.

95. The temperature _________ a lot during the day.

CONSIDERATION; TO CONSIDER; (IN)CONSIDERATE; CONSIDERING; CONSIDERABLE; CONSIDERABLY

96. We are _________ investing money into business.

97. There is a _________ amount of oil left in this can.

98. The world population has grown _________ over the past few years.

99. You should take the city planning into _________.

100. You should be _________ of what you do in public.

III- Chọn phương án đúng (A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau:

1. The American War of ____ was won in 1776.

   A. depending B. dependence

   C. independence D. independent

2. Although the splitting of the atom was one of the greatest scientific _____of this century, there are many people who wish it had never happened.

   A. breakdown B. breakthrough

   C. breakup D. breakaway

3. Burning coal is an ____ way of heating a house.

   A. economy B. economic

   C. economical D. economically

4. There are very few ____ places left on earth. Man has been nearly everywhere.

A. explore B. exploring

C. explored D. unexplored

5. The thing I hate about Tom is his ____.

A. reliable B. reliability

C. unreliability D. unrelying

6. The police are interested in the sudden _____ of the valuable painting.

A. unappearance B. inappearance

C. appearance D. disappearance

7. There were 50 _____ in the talent contest.

A. competition B. competitor

C. competitors D. competitions

8. Unless something is done about unemployment, the ____ for the future is not good.

A. lookout B. lookup

C. outlook D. look-in

9. Her boss told her off because she had behaved _____.

A. responsible B. responsibly

C. irresponsible D. irresponsibly

10. In my opinion, all ____ are equally bad, irrespective of which party they belong to.

A. politics B. politic

C. politician D. politicians

11. I see they're going to _______ the motorway - it's too busy apparently.

A. wide B. widen

C. width D. widthen

12. All ________ tell lies - they just want to win elections.

A. politics B.political

C. politically D. politicians

13. I know the supermarket's cheaper, but it takes me 3 buses to get there - it's so ________.

A. convenient B. convenience

C. inconvenient D. inconvenience

14. She ________ sailed around the world in 72 days - a new record!

A. successfully B. succeed

C. unsuccessfully D. success

15. He gave me directions but I must have ________, because I went to the wrong place altogether.

A. understood B. misunderstood

C. disunderstood D. ununderstood

16. The company was looking for ________ who really stood out from the crowd.

A. applicants B. applications

C. appliers D. apply

17. Traditional British fish and chips may soon become a thing of the past as cod is fast becoming a (n) ________fish - there may soon be none at all!

A. dangerous B. endangered

C. danger D. endanger

18. It's always a bit depressing when you come back to ________ after a wonderful holiday.

A. normal B. normalness

C. normality D. normally

19. What do you think was the most important __________ ever? Maybe the combustion engine, the internet, the wheel?

A. invention
B. inventment
C. inventor
D. inventing

20. A formal letter: "Dear Mrs Smith, Thank you for your __________ offer of accommodation during my stay in Brighton. I am pleased to tell you that..."

A. kindly
B. kind
C. unkind
D. kindness

21. The new management consultant __________ most of the company's problems within a few months. Her advice helped to increase profits and motivate the staff.

A. solved
B. solution
C. soluted
D. solve

22. We wanted to go somewhere new and __________ this year, so we booked a safari holiday in Kenya.

A. excited
B. exciting
C. excite
D. excitable

23. John was new on the job, but he quickly fit himself into the __________ routine of the office.

A. established
B. establishing
C. establishes
D. establish

24. I gave up __________ when I was a young man.

A. smoking
B. smokes
C. smoke
D. smoked

25. This is __________ interesting novel I have ever read.

A. more
B. the most
C. a most
D. most

26. The ___________ area of the city is not very attractive.

A. industrial B. industry

C. industrialize D. industrialism

27. What's the ___________ of Vietnam?

A. population B. popular

C. populate D. populous

28. Mary is such a humorous girl. She always makes me___________.

A. laughing B. laughed

C. laughs D. laugh

29. The room needs ___________.

A. paint B. painted

C. painting D. painty

30. The two countries want to live in ___________.

A. peaceful B. peacefully

C. peace D. peacefulness

31. Everyone knows that women are ___________ to men.

A. equal B. equally

C. equality D. equalize

32. She is always very ___________ to her mother and her mother is happy.

A. help B. helping

C. helpful D. helpless

33. He was advised ___________ singing lessons.

A. take B. taken

C. taking D. to take

34. All of us think that she has a ___________ voice.

A. beauty B. beautiful

C. beautifully D. beautifulness

35. My brother has no __________ in football.

A. interesting B. interest

C. interested D. interestingly

36. Iron is an essential __________ element in human body.

A. chemical B. chemic

C. chemistry D. chemist

37. He used to __________ television every night.

A. watch B. watched

C. watching D. watches

38. We can enjoy live programmes through __________ satellites.

A. communication B. communicative

C. communicable D. communicate

39. Have you __________ the correct alternative?

A. chose B. choose

C. choosed D. chosen

40. After __________ high school, Tom was apprenticed to learn a trade.

A. leaves B. leave

C. leaving D. left

41. He has arrived, but he talks as if he ________ all about that.

A. know B. knows

C. known D. knew

42. She is __________ of walking alone in the dark.

A. terror B. terrified

C. terrifying D. terrifyingly

43. In England if you want to get a job, you'll have to look through "Situation ________" column.

A. Vacancy B. Vacant

C. Vacation D. Vocation

44. Why was his lecture so ________?

A. boring B. bored

C. bore D. boredom

45. I always get ________ when I wear new clothes.

A. excite B. excitement

C. exciting D. excited

46. They couldn't understand his ________.

A. refuse B. refusing

C. refusal D. to refuse

47. There holiday was so ________ that they did not want to go back to work.

A. enjoy B. enjoying

C. enjoyable D. enjoyment

48. After having ________ those books up the stairs, Lan panted heavily.

A. carrying B. carried

C. carry D. carries

49. Judo is a sport that has achieved great ________ in many parts of the world.

A. unpopular B. popular

C. popularity D. popularize

50. Judo players are ________ to their opponents and bow to each other before and after each contest.

A. respectful B. respectfully

C. respect D. respectable

51. Judo is a physically demanding sport which requires a lot of ________ practice and skill.

A. strength B. strong

C. strengthen D. strongly

52. There are many people who find it ________ as a means of relaxation in their spare time.

A. joy B. enjoy

C. enjoyable D. enjoyment

53. The exhibition contains many extremely ________ pictures of Australia.

A. impressive B. impress

C. impression D. impressionist

54. My brother said that the mirror was ________ broken.

A. accident B. accidentally

C. accidental D. by accident

55. Thank you for ________ me about the meeting tomorrow.

A. remind B. reminded

C. reminding D. to remind

56. There is no ________ for us to call and tell him what he should have done.

A. necessary B. necessity

C. necessarily D. necessitous

57. Jim was having lunch when the phone ________.

A. rings B. ring

C. rung D. rang

58. ________ her mother, Hoa likes cooking.

A. Like B. Liked

C. Likes D. Likely

59. ________ people are not always happy.

A. Wealth B. Wealthily

C. Wealthy D. Wealthiest

60. My car is quite ________.

A. economic B. economics

C. economical D. economy

61. More and more young people want a university ________.

A. education B. educated

C. educator D. educate

62. My mother is a very warm and ________ person.

A. care B. careful

C. carefulness D. careless

63. The girl spoke with a ________ accent.

A. south B. southern

C. southwards D. southbound

64. There is ________ of fruits in Vietnam.

A. various B. varied

C. variety D. vary

65. What is the reason for this ________ state of affairs?

A. regretful B. regrettable

C. regret D. unregrettable

66. There is a shortage of ________ oil in the houses, schools and offices.

A. heated B. heating

C. heat D. hot

67. The modern way of life has ________ our bodies as well as our spirits.

A. softness B. soften

C. soft D. softened

68. "A mile in under four minutes" was once the world record of a _________ runner.

A. successful B. unsuccessful

C. success D. succeed

69. Who can _________ say that it is impossible?

A. dishonest B. honesty

C. honest D. honestly

70. Do you remember _________ me at a party last year?

A. meet B. to meet

C. meeting D. met

71. Remember ________ my best regards to her when you write.

A. sending B. send

C. sent D. to send

72. John is always forgetting ________ the back of his ears.

A. cleaning B. to clean

C. cleaned D. clean

73. For many years, prices have been ________ rising.

A. continue B. continuity

C. continuous D. continuously

74. We pay more and more for goods and for the _________ of workmen.

A. serve B. servants

C. services D. service

75. House-painting can be learned _________ well in a short time.

A. reasoning B. reason

C. reasonable D. reasonably

76. Young people are usually full of _________, but lack of experience.

A. enthuse B. enthusiasm

C. enthusiastic D. enthusiast

77. The rainy season is coming. The roof of our house needs _________.

A. repair B. to repair

C. repairing D. repaired

78. I often go to work early to avoid ________ in the rush hour.

A. drive B. to drive

C. driving D. drove

79. _________ fishing has been carried out since the middle ages.

A. Commerce B. Commercialize

C. Commercially D. Commercial

80. When the town was _________ built, a small airport was included for the convenience of local people.

A. originally B. original

C. origin D. originated

81. There is every __________ that the residents will have private planes and use them.

A. likeness B. unlikely

C. likely D. likelihood

82. The castle was left __________. No one lived in it.

A. uninhabited B. inhabit

C. inhabitant D. inhabitable

83. Architects responsible for the __________ of many skyscrapers must think of their width.

A. construct B. constructive

C. constructor D. construction

84. It is important to show children how to do things __________.

A. correction B. correctly

C. correct D. incorrect

85. I like the house very much, especially its _________ decoration.

A. tasteless B. tasty

C. tasteful D. taste

86. Realism and _________ are definitely the best approach in an interview.

A. honest B. dishonest

C. honesty D. dishonesty

87. When did the first toys come into _________ and what led to their development?

A. existential B. existing

C. exist D. existence

88. Many Vietnamese farmers are living in _________.

A. poor B. poverty

C. poorly D. poorer

89. Up to now, she has not made a _________ yet.

A. decide B. decider

C. decision D. decidedly

90. _________ for me just outside the departure lounge when you get to the airport.

A. Looking B. To look

C. Look D. Looked

91. Airlines have almost _________ taken over the travel business.

A. incomplete B. complete

C. completely D. completion

92. Today only the rich can afford the _________ of a long voyage.

A. pleasant B. unpleasant

C. please D. pleasure

93. Nature is a great _________ of useful materials.

A. productivity B. product

C. produce D. producer

94. Shoes had always to be made from ________ leather.

A. natural B. naturally
C. nature D. naturalized

95. The weather, recently, has been ________ mild for December.

A. surprisedly B. surprising
C. surprisingly D. surprised

96. Wildlife __________ had always been a hobby for Mark.

A. to paint B. repaint
C. paint D. painting

97. He had obtained his qualifications in the fields of __________ and advertising.

A. photograph B. photography
C. photographer D. photographic

98. We are living in a world of mass __________ nowadays.

A. communicate B. communicative
C. communicator D. communication

99. People living in Croston have experienced a __________ number of difficulties this week.

A. consideration B. considerable
C. inconsiderable D. consider

100. The director has __________ to passengers for the inconvenience caused.

A. apology B. apologized
C. apologetic D. apologetically

101. He's a man of great __________

A. generousness B. generoushood
C. generosity C. generously

102. I'll always remember my __________ as a very happy period of my life.

A. childness
B. childhood
C. childish
C.childless

103. We can't go on unless we have his __________

A. agreement
B. agreeable
C. agreeability
C. disagree

104. She takes great care about her __________

A. appearment
B. appearness
C. appearance
C. apparition

105. She said nothing in her __________

A. defend
B. defence
C. defendant
D. defensive

106. His daughter's success gave him great __________

A. satisfied
B. satisfaction
C. satisfactory
C. disatisfaction

107. It's __________ to speak to him; he's very stubborn.

A. useful
B. use
C. useless
D. user

108. Telescopes are very __________ instruments.

A. sensible
B. sensitive
C. senseless
D. sensational

109. That law is not __________ in this case.

A. applicable
B. application
C. applied
D. applicant

110. She's a very __________ secretary.

A. effective
B. effectiveness
C. efficient
D. effectively

111. I didn't enjoy the film. The story was so _________ .

A. believing
B. unbelievable
C. disbelief
D. disbeliever

112. "At school, we had to do everything" the teachers said. "We had no _________".

A. choosing
B. choose
C. chosen
D. choice

113. The _________ was delayed due to bad weather.

A. flew
B. flying
C. flight
D. fly

114. I _________ disagree with the idea of capital punishment. It's totally wrong.

A. strongly
B. strength
C. stronger
D. strengthen

115. I don't feel very _________ about the future. In fact, I'm very worried.

A. optimism
B. optimistic
C. optimum
D. optimistically

116. At first, my parents _________ of my decision to join the circus and become a clown, but now they accept it.

A. disapproved
B. approved
C. approval
D. disapproval

117. It's impossible to predict the future with any _________

A. confidently
B. confident
C. confidential
D. confidence

118. I don't know the exact _________ of the Eiffel Tower, but it's certainly very big.

A. height
B. high
C. highten
D. highest

119. The police closed the shop with no ________ .

A. explain B. explanation
C. explaining D. explanatory

120. I didn't enjoy the restaurant at all. I thought the food was a real ________ .

A. disappointing B. disappointed
C. disappoint D. disappointment

121. You can never trust what he says. He's so ________ .

A. unreliable B. reliable
C. reliability D. unreliability

122. The museum is certainly very ________ . There are so many amazing things to see.

A. impressed B. impression
C. impressive D. impress

IV- Chọn phương án đúng (A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các đoạn sau:

We earn our (1) ________ (LIVE) in America today in peaceful (2) ________ (COMPETE) with people all across the Earth. Profound and (3)________ (POWER) forces are shaking and (4)________ (MAKE) our world, and the urgent question of our time is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy. This new world has already (5)________ (RICH) the lives of millions of Americans who are able to (6) ________ (COMPETITION) and win in it. But when most people are working harder for less, when others cannot work at all, when the cost of health care devastates families and threatens to (7)________ (BANK) our enterprises, great and small, when the fear of crime robs law abiding citizens of their (8)________ (FREE), and when millions of poor children cannot even (9) ________ (IMAGINE) the lives we are calling them to lead, we have not (10)________(MAKE) change our friend.

1. A. living B. livelihood
   C. life D. lived
2. A. competition B. competing
   C. competed D. competes
3. A. powerless B. empowering
   C. powerful D. powered
4. A. made B. remaking
   C. unmaking D. unmade
5. A. richen B. enriched
   C. riches D. enriching
6. A. competed B. compete
   C. competition D. competing
7. A. embank B. banked
   C. bankrupt D. banking
8. A. freedom B. freeing
   C. freed D. free
9. A. imagine B. imagination
   C. imagining D. imagined
10. A. make B. making
    C. made D. maked

***

In the centre of the room, clamped to an upright easel, stood the full-length portrait of a young man of (11) ________ (ORDINARY) personal beauty, and in front of it, some little (12)______ (DISTANT) away, was sitting the artist himself, Basil Hallward, whose sudden (13)__________ (APPEAR) some years ago caused, at the time, such public (14)____________ (EXCITE), and gave rise to so many strange conjectures. As the painter looked at the (15) ___________ (GRACE) and comely form he had so (16) ____________ (SKILL) mirrored in his art, a smile of (17) __________ (PLEASE) passed across his face, and seemed about to linger there. But he (18) _________ (SUDDEN) started up, and, closing his eyes, placed his fingers upon the lids, as though he sought to (19) _________ (PRISON) within his brain some curious dream from which he feared he might (20)___________ (WAKE).

11. A. unordinary		B. ordinarily
C. extraordinary		D. ordinariness
12. A. distantly		B. distance
C. distanced		D. distancing
13. A. appearance		B. appearing
C. disappearance		D. disappeared
14. A. excited		B. excitement
C. unexciting		D. excitingly
15. A. graced		B. gracious
C. gracefully		D. disgraceful
16. A. skilled		B. unskilled
C. skill		D. skillfully
17. A. pleasant		B. pleasing
C. unpleasant		D. pleasure
18. A. suddenly		B. sudden
C. suddenness		D. suddenliness
19. A. prisoner		B. imprison
C. imprisoning		D. prison
20. A. woken		B. waking
C. awake		D. awaken

***

Madame Tussaud's is one of the most popular (21) ________ (ATTRACT) in London and as it is very (22) __________(CROWD) in summer, make sure you get there early. This famous and highly (23) __________(ENTERTAIN) museum contains life-like wax figures, which are (24) ___________(CONTINUE) brought up to late. On display are (25)___________(REAL) models of famous poeple, from the latest pop stars to (26) ___________ (HISTORY) figures. You can also see today's politicians and the most well-known TV (27)___________(PERSON). You can buy a combined ticket which will allow you (28) __________(ADMIT) to both Museum and the Planetarium next door. The Planetarium is open daily from 10.00 am to 5.30 pm and (29) __________(PRESENT) are given every hour. Baker Street is the (30) __________ (NEAR) underground station for both attractions.

21. A. attractive B. attracted
C. attraction D. attractions

22. A. crowded B. crowds
C. crowding D. crowd

23. A. entertaining B. entertainment
C. entertained D. entertains

24. A. continuous B. continually
C. continuously D. continual

25. A. realistic B. really
C. reality D. realism

26. A. history B. historically
C. historical D. historian

27. A. people B. personal
C. personality D. personalities

28. A. admitted B. admitting
C. admission D. admittance

29. A. presents B. presence
C. presentable D. presentably
30. A. nearer B. nearest
C. nearly D. nearness

***

We live in a new residential area on the outskirts of London. It is a quiet (31- NEIGHBOR) ___________, which makes a nice change after living in one of the nosiest (32- SUBURBAN) ___________ of London for many years. The house is set in beautiful surroundings though there is one fairly major (33- ENVIRONMENT) ___________ problem: a chemical factory about five miles away in the (34- INDUSTRY) __________ zone. Unfortunately, the waste from the factory has caused serious (35- POLLUTE) ___________ of the atmosphere and the river. Another (36- ADVANTAGE) ____________ is the night life - there isn't any. If you want (37- ENTERTAIN)___________, you have to invent it yourself or drive into (38- CENTRE) ____________ London, with all the hassle or finding a (39- SUIT) ___________ parking space. Luckily, it is only five minutes walk from our house to the nearest (40- GROUND)___________ station.

31. A. neighborhood B. neighboring
C. neighbored D. neighborly
32. A. suburb B. suburbs
C. suburban D. suburbanize
33. A. environmentally B. environmental
C. environ D. environmentalism
34. A. industry B. industrialize
C. industrial D. industrialism
35. A. polluted B. polluting
C. unpolluted D. pollution

36. A. advantageous   B. disadvantage
    C. advantageously   D. advantageousness
37. A. entertainment   B. entertaining
    C. entertained   D. entertainer
38. A. centre   B. centralism
    C. central   D. centralize
39. A. suitably   B. suit
    C. suitableness   D. suitable
40. A. undergrounder   B. underground
    C. grounding   D. grounded

***

I get a lot of (41- SATISFY) __________ from my job. (42- ADVERT) __________ can be very (43- CREATE) ___________because you have to think of new ways to attract people's (44- ATTEND) __________. The best way to do this is by surprising them. (45- FAMILIAR) __________ is boring and people soon get fed up with an advertisement they have seen many times before. (46- CONSCIOUS) ___________ they want to be shocked. Apart from (47- ORIGINAL) __________, the other really important (48- CHARACTER) __________ of a good campaign is (49- MEMORABLE) __________. After all if people don't remember what was being advertised, they won't buy the (50- PRODUCE) __________.

41. A. satisfier   B. satisfaction
    C. satisfying   D. satisfied
42. A. Advertising   B. Advertise
    C. Advertisement   D. Advertiser
43. A. creatively   B. creation
    C. creationism   D. creative

44. A. attendance B. attentional
C. attentive D. attention

45. A. Familiarity B. Familiarly
C. Familiarize D. Familiarization

46. A. Consciously B. Unconsciously
C. Unconscious D. Consciousness

47. A. originate B. origin
C. originality D. originally

48. A. characterize B. characteristic
C. characteristically D. characterization

49. A. memory B. memorably
C. memorableness D. memorability

50. A. product B. production
C. produceable D. productive

***

a. The boss of a big company brought all his (51- EMPLOY)__________ together and told them he had an (52- ANNOUNCE) __________ to make. He told them he had some good news and some bad news for them. "It is my (53- PLEASE) __________ to announce", he said," that we have kept to all (54- GOVERN) __________ regulations and we haven't broken any laws". Everyone smiled with satisfaction. "The bad news", he continued, "is that..."

b. What are the (55- QUALIFY) __________ for any young person who wishes to become a (56- POLITICS) __________? He should be able to foretell what is going to happen tomorrow, next week, next month and next year and have the (57- ABLE) __________ afterwards to explain why...

c. A judge, in sentencing a (58- CRIME) __________ recently, said: "I'm going to give you the maximun (59- PUNISH) __________. I'm going to let you go free, so you can worry about taxes, inflation, (60- ELECTRIC) __________ bills and everything else...

51. A. employment B. employing
C. employers D. employees
52. A. announced B. announcement
C. announcer D. announcing
53. A. pleased B. pleasant
C. pleasure D. pleasureless
54. A. governance B. governor
C. government D. governing
55. A. qualifications B. qualifiers
C. qualificative D. qualified
56. A. political B. politically
C. politician D. politicize
57. A. unable B. ability
C. ably D. inability
58. A. criminal B. criminality
C. criminate D. criminally
59. A. punishable B. punishing
C. punishability D. punishment
60. A. electrical B. electrician
C. electrify D. electricity

***

The British are (61- CONSIDER) __________ to be among the worst tippers in the world but is that because they simply don't know the rules? Customs differ between countries, so it is not (62- SURPRISE) __________ that in Tokyo they do things (63- DIFFERENT) __________ from London. In British restaurants, for example, a tip is (64- GENERAL) __________ included in the bill and this is the case in most (65- NORTH) __________ European countries. In some Mediterranean countries, such as Greece and

Spain, the customer is expected to pay a little extra for (66- SATISFY) __________ service. As for bars and pubs, again customs vary. In Britain, one (67- CERTAIN) __________ does not have to pay a tip in pubs, while in hotel bars it is (68- FAIR) __________ common to leave your small change behind. This is the case in Germany __________ too, but in France you leave a tip only when drinks are brought to your table. In the (69- MAJOR) __________ of European countries, with the (70- EXCEPT) __________ of Ireland where it applies only in top hotels, porters receive a top for carrying your luggage to your room for you.

61. A. considering B. considered
C. considerate D. considerable
62. A. surprised B. surprisedly
C. surprising D. surprisingness
63. A. differently B. difference
C. differ D. differential
64. A. generally B. generalize
C. generalization D. generalness
65. A. norther B. northerner
C. northernmost D. northern
66. A. satisfying B. satisfied
C. satisfaction D. satisfactory
67. A. certainty B. certainly
C. uncertain D. uncertainly
68. A. fairly B. fairness
C. fairily D. fairy
69. A. major B. majoritarian
C. majority D. majoritarianisms
70. A. exception B. exceptional
C. exceptionable D. exceptionability

***

`It is simply this. That Space, as our (71- MATHS) _________ have it, is spoken of as having three dimensions, which one may call (72- LONG) _________, Breadth, and (73- THICK) _________, and is always definable by (74- REFER) _________ to three planes, each at right angles to the others. But some (75- PHILOSOPHY) _________ people have been asking why *three* dimensions (76- PARTICULAR) _________ -why not an other direction at right angles to the other three?- and have even tried to construct a Four-Dimension (77- GEOMETRIC) _________. Professor Simon Newcomb was expounding this to the New York Mathematical Society only a month or so ago. You know how on a flat surface, which has only two dimensions, we can represent a figure of a three- (78- DIMENSION) _________ solid, and (79- SIMILAR) _________ they think that by models of thee dimensions they could represent one of four-if they could (80-MASTERLINESS)_________ the perspective of the thing. See?

71. A. mathematical B. mathematician
C. mathematicians D. mathematicism
72. A. longer B. length
C. length D. longest
73. A. thicker B. thicken
C. thickly D. thickness
74. A. reference B. referable
C. referent D. referee
75. A. philosophical B. philosopher
C. philosophically D. philosophize
76. A. particularity B. particularly
C. particularize D. particularization
77. A. geometrical B. geometrically
C. geometrician D. geometry

78. A. dimensionless B. dimensional
C. dimension D. dimensions
79. A. similarity B. dissimilarily
C. similarly D. dissimilar
80. A. master B. masterful
C. masterfulness D. masterfully

*****

The UK is not a tropical country but for the last ten years, UK citizens and visitors have had the exciting (81- POSSIBLE) __________ of experiencing a real rainforest without the need for (82- COST) __________ and (83- ENVIRONMENT)__________ damaging air transport, at a place called The Eden Project. The Eden Project is the world's (84- LARGE) __________ greenhouse but it is also much more than that. It is, in fact, a (85- COLLECT) __________ of three climate zones in one visitor (86- ATTRACT) __________. The most famous of these is known as the 'Tropical Biome' but there is also a 'Mediterranean Biome' and the land (87- SURROUND) __________ the greenhouse structures is known as the 'Outdoor Biome'. The latest (88- ADD) __________ to the site is an educational centre, purpose-built to help promote environmental (89- AWARE) __________ among the many visitors. One of the best things about The Eden Centre is that it is a day out in the English countryside that can never be completely ruined by the (90- PREDICT) __________ UK weather and that is a rare thing.

81. A. possibly B. possibility
C. impossible D. impossibility
82. A. costing B. costa
C. costly D. costive
83. A. environmentally B. environmental
C. environ D. environmentalist

84. A. larger B. largely
C. largeness D. largest
85. A. collection B. collecting
C. collected D. collector
86. A. attractive B. attractively
C. attraction D. attractant
87. A. surroundings B. surrounding
C. surrounded D. surrounds
88. A. adding B. additive
C. addition D. additional
89. A. unaware B. unawarely
C. unawareness D. awareness
90. A. unpredictable B. predictable
C. prediction D. predictably

***

For some (91- EXPLAIN)_________ reasons, university students have always had an image of being (92- UTTER) __________ irresponsible young people who play their music at (93- DEAF) _________ volumes at all times of the day and night, hardly ever do any real work and spend every night attending (94- DRUNK)_________ parties until the small hours of the morning. Personally, I think this portrayal of students as such totally repellent parasites, is (95- GROSS) _________ unfair, not least because living such an excessive lifestyle continually would be (96- PRACTICE) _________ impossible when combined with the absolutely (97- MASS) _________ workloads of modern degree courses. It (98- SIMPLE) _________ isn't possible on a modern degree course in the UK to get up some time at around lunchtime. Students that I know seem to have lectures almost every day and spend the rest of their time working (99- AWE) _________ hard indeed. They may let off some steam once every month or so and it is probably these (100- RELATE)_________ rare occasions that have given undergraduates their fearsome reputation.

91. A. explicable B. inexplicable
C. explanation D. explainer

92. A. utterance B. utterable
C. utterly D. uttermost

93. A. deafening B. deafen
C. deafener D. deafeningly

94. A. drunkenly B. drunkard
C. drunkenness D. drunken

95. A. grosser B. grossly
C. grossness D. grossing

96. A. practical B. practically
C. practicable D. practicably

97. A. massive B. massively
C. massless D. massiveness

98. A. simplify B. simplicity
C. simply D. simplifier

99. A. awful B. awfulness
C. awesome D. awfully

100. A. relatively B. relative
C. relation D. related

V- Điền dạng đúng của từ cho sẵn để hoàn thành câu:

DECIDE

1. We must come to a __________ very soon.
2. We beat them __________. We won 7:0.
3. She can never make up her mind. She's very __________.

BEAUTY

4. She is very _________.

5. She's very training to be a _________.

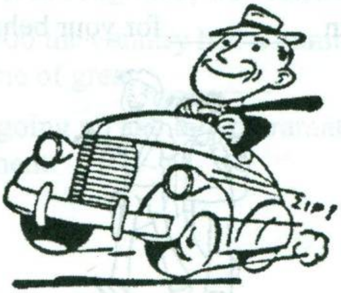
6. They're going to _________ the town with more trees and parks.

PAY

7. To buy this car I made a monthly _________ of £280 for two years.

8. Please make your cheque _________ to John Watson.

9. The person a cheque is made out to is called the _________.



RECEIVE

10. She works as a _________ at a hotel in Scotland.

11. Ask for a _________ when you buy something, in case you need to return it.

12. I made several suggestions to improve production, but the management was not very _________ to my ideas.

HERO

13. He received a medal for his _________.

14. They fought _________ in the war.

15. She was described as a _________.

PRODUCE

16. ________ of the new sports car has been halted by a strike.

17. China is one of the world's leading ________ of rice.

18. I'm afraid the talks were totally _________. We didn't reach agreement on anything.

EXPLAIN

19. An ________ leaflet is given to all purchasers of the machine.

20. His disappearance is very strange, in fact quite _______.

21. I think you own me an _________ for your behaviour.

COMPARE

22. This is _________better than that. In fact, there is really no ______.

23. Scientists have made _________ tests on the new drugs.

ADVISE

24. Until the situation has settled down, it is ________ to travel to that country.

25. The government set up an ________ body on the use of drugs in sport.

26. I doubt the _________ of drinking alcohol while undergoing that medical treatment.

ADMIRE

27. She was a pleasant, attractive girl, always surrounded by _________.

28. I am full of _________ for what she has achieved.

29. I approve of him wholeheartedly. He is an _______ man.

STABLE

30. To _________ the boat in rough sea, we redistribute the weight.
31. Between 1860 and 1900 the country had a number of revolutions and uprisings. It was a time of great ________.
32. The exchange rate is going up and down dramatically. It is very ________ at the moment.

ECONOMY

33. We're spending too much. We must ________.
34. This car uses a lot petrol. It's terribly _________.
35. The Chancellor (Minister of Finance) is responsible for _________ affairs.

RESIDE

36. This is the President's official _________.
37. There's no industry or entertainment here. It's a _________ district.
38. All _________ of the neighbouring houses were warned of the gas leak.

COMFORT

39. In that tense situation I found the good news very _________

40. I felt rather ________, so I put a soft cushion behind me.

41. She sat in terrible _______ on the hard chair for over an hour.

DEAD

42. The increasing number of ________ in traffic accidents is alarming.

43. Be careful! That's a ________ poison!

44. The doctor gave him an injection to ________ the pain.

DEMONSTRATE

45. The _________ marched through the streets chanting slogans.

46. Grandfather rarely showed the affection he felt for his family.
He was a very _______ person.

47. What you say is _________ false. Let me show you the facts.

IMITATE

48. The bag is made of ________ leather.

49. Small children are very ________ in their behaviour. They just copy what they see.

50. His acting style is _________. No one can copy him.

ARGUE

51. She had an _________ with her husband last night.

52. He's a very bad tempered, _________ chap. He's always quarrelling.

53. She is _________ the finest pianist in the world.

REPEAT

54. He lost his temper and used disgusting, _________ language.

55. In this essay you've said the same thing several times. It's very _________.

56. I hope there will be no _________ of this shocking behaviour.

FAIL

57. She is very efficient, and ________ polite to the customers.

58. He considered himself a ________. He had succeeded in nothing.

59. It was difficult to see much in the ________ light.

COURAGE

60. His friends tried to ________ him from attempting the dangerous climb.

61. She ________ stood in the way of the escaping robbers.

62. His parents gave him a lot of ________ in his studies.

REAL

63. I think it's a bit ________ to hope that world peace can be gained so easily.

64. He spends all his time in romantic daydreams. He's lost touch with ________.

65. Ladies and gentleman, I am a ________ and I think we must face facts.

FALSE

66. She was accused of ________ the financial accounts.

67. It is a ________ to say he did it when you know he didn't.

68. The ________ of his argument was obvious to everyone.

DESCRIBE

69. The damage caused by the earthquake can not be imagined. It was ________.

70. The teacher asked them to write a ________ passage about their home towns.

71. The witness was able to give a full ________ of the wanted man.

FRIEND

72. The ________ between the two soon developed into love.

73. In London, she was ________ by a rich woman who looked after her and helped her.

74. The oldest is a dangerous, ________ place.

SENSE

75. He felt a strange, painful ________ in his back.

76. Even the most ________ person ought to appreciate the beauty of this music.

77. What an idiotic, ________ thing to do!

FAMOUS

78. The ________ of the Beatles soon spread outside Britain.

79. The day of the massacre will go down in history as a terrible, ________ day. It was a day of ________.

NECESSARY

80. We regret that the present economic difficulities will ________ a reduction in our work force.

81. I sympathize with his point of view, but I don't always ________ agree with him.

82. He lives very simply, with just basic ________ of life.

AGREE

83. She is always in __________ with me.
84. We finally reached __________ on the matter at midnight.
85. I liked the place. I found the people, the weather and the food very
__________.

POSSESS

86. In his will he left all his money and __________ to his wife.
87. She was a very __________ mother. She gave her son very little freedom.
88. The actor playing the main part should be the ________ of a very good voice, good looks and a very strong physique.

DIFFERENT

89. I'm afraid I have to __________. I don't agree with you at all.
90. Politeness is one thing. Real kindness is another. You must learn to ________ between the two.
91. We get along pretty well, although of course we have our ________ from time to time.

ACTIVE

92. The strike was organized by a group of political ________.
93. The fire prevention system is __________ by any small increase in temperature.
94. It is quite safe to go near the volcano. It has been __________ for years.

FORM

95. It is especially important for children to have love and affection in their __________ years.

96. The slight _________ in his left hand was corrected by surgery.

97. The police are considering the _________ of a new anti-drugs unit.

COMPEL

98. Military service is no longer ________ in South Africa.

99. Membership of the Students' Club is entirely voluntary. There is no __________ whatever.

100. All staff should attend the meeting. Only the most __________ reasons for absence will be accepted.

ROB

101. A young girl was shot dead by a bank ___________ today.

102. I took part in my first ___________ when I was only thirteen years old.

FRUSTRATING

103. My boss is ________ with me for coming in late.

104. He clenched his fists in ___________ and annoyance.

RELUCTANT

105. He agreed with me but with___________.

106. He pointed at a chair and Alfred sat down ___________.

UNFORTUNATE

107. We were late getting to the airport, but _____________ our plane was delayed.

108. It is extremely ___________ that there was no one in the building when the bomb went off.

SATISFIED

109. Her explanation failed to ____________ the jury.

110. Jack's negative expression showed his ____________ with the food and the service.

OBEY

111. Bruno was a quiet and ____________ little boy.

112. Young children are expected to show ____________ to their parents.

CONSUME

113. The travel agents' group want more protection for the ____________.

114. The government is urging people to reduce their water ____________.

EXCEED

115. The room was small and ____________ hot.

116. The campaign is trying to stop the ____________ use of chemicals in farming.

RESIDENT

117. Joe needed a passport and a ____________ permit before he could move to the Bahamas.

118. The markets and older ____________ areas of the city were damaged by the earthquake.

INHABITANT

119. Twenty of the houses damaged by the storm were declared ____________.

120. Some tribes still ____________ the more remote mountains and jungles of the country.

EXTENSION

121. The ancient Greeks had an _______________ knowledge of the stars.

122. The US government is still trying to _______________ its influence over European politics.

CONVENIENT

123. The hotel is _______________ situated near the sea front.

124. We apologise for the error and any _______________ caused.

INTEND

125. I know she upset you but I'm sure it was _____________.

126. Police believe that the fire was started _______________.

OFFEND

127. The novel has been criticized for being _______________ to Muslims.

128. She'll be _______________ if you don't say thank you for her help.

FASCINATING

129. Mark has a _______________ for all things electrical.

130. I was _______________ by her stories of her childhood in Africa.

DETERMINED

131. Success requires _______________, as well as ability.

132. Quizzes are used to _______________ how much material students have learned.

IRONIC

133. Football is an English sport but, ______, the English are not good at it.

134. The _______________ is that some of the poorest countries have the richest natural resources.

NUTRITION

135. I have a _____________ who travels with me and works out a daily menu.

136. Milk is a very ____________ food, containing protein, vitamins and minerals.

STABLE

137. It is not safe to trust someone who is emotionally __________.

138. Officials said that they had reform policies to __________ the economy.

EXHAUSTING

139. I was ___________ every day when I first started teaching, but I'm used to it now.

140. The soldiers were suffering from ____________ after long days and nights of marching.

PRESCRIBE

141. Overdosing of _____________ drugs can be fatal.

142. You can get these sleeping pills only by ____________.

FAULTY

143. I think there's a ___________ in one of the loudspeakers.

144. She showed a ___________ performance during the show, which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

VI. Điền dạng đúng của các từ in hoa để hoàn thành các câu sau:

1. Hoa is the ………….. student in our class.

GOOD

2. What an ……………building!

AMAZE

3. His father works in a factory. He is a …………..

WORK

4. Thank you very much for a …………….evening.

DELIGHT

5. Is Vietnam……………. than Britain?

LARGE

6. Are you going to the …………… tomorrow?

MEET

7. She works in a studio. She paints pictures. She is a …………..

PAINT

8. Playing the piano well is one of his greatest …………….

SATISFY

9. No one can measure the ………….. of this river.

DEEP

10. Don't be so …………….. We've only been waiting a few minutes.

PATIENT

11. Don't ……………. bad habits in a child.

COURAGE

12. There is a ……………... to overcome the problems.

DETERMINED

13. We were …………… that she would be angry.

FEAR

14. These closures will mean ……………. for about 500 workers.

EMPLOY

15. The house was …………… with people.

CROWD

16. I'm ……………. sorry for the delay.

EXTREME

17. All the pupils have done the exercise……………

EASY

18. Keep……………..! The teacher is explaining the lesson.

SILENCE

19. Be …………… in your work!

CARE

20. Time passes …………….. when you are lone.

SLOW

21. He …………… carefully. He rarely has accident.

DRIVE

22. He has …………… bought a new car.

RECENT

23. How …………….. the dress is!

EXPENSIVE

24. She has finished her best ……………

PERFORM

25. You shouldn't be so …………… of his faults. He is already doing his best.

CRITICISE

26. Ever since his …………… from school, Larry has been staying at home.

SUSPEND

27. "Would you like some……………….?" Mrs. Lee asked. "You must be tired after that long walk"

REFRESH

28. The students have to …………… these three poems by Friday.

MEMORY

29. This is an extremely difficult ……………... We will have to be very careful when breaking out of this building.

SITUATE

30. Amanda is a good …………….. All the boys like and respect him.

LEAD

31. We have to take care of our own …………… for no one else will do it for us.

POSSESS

32. The Jones live a very…………… lifestyle. They own many houses and frequently travel around the world.

LUXURY

33. It is not hard to ………….. what will happen if we do not care for our environment.

VISUAL

34. With hard work, you can turn your dreams into……….

REAL

35. The ………….. of the idea was that it had never been offered before.

ORIGIN

36. He is very …………….. There is always a mess in his room.

ORGANIZE

37. How are you getting on with your …………….. course in French?

CORRESPOND

38. It has become …………….. difficult to find a job nowadays.

INCREASE

39. My previous boss was very ……………. He didn't understand my situation.

SYMPATHY

40. Mary ……………. has lunch with her husband, but today he's out of town on business.

ORDINARY

41. Foreign language learning is …………… an issue that has attracted a lot of attention.

ARGUE

42. Vegetarianism gives children a sense of ……………

INDIVIDUAL.

43. He's studying very hard and, not …………….., he will have a chance to go abroad.

SURPRISE

44. It is important to realize that vegetarianism has more to do with teenage ……………. than a real moral standard.

REBEL

45. This medal is for the best ……………..

COMPETE

46. Did your friend rent a ……………. apartment?

FURNITURE

47. Many people limit their ……………. to the sun because their skin burns very easily.

EXPOSE

48. Helen was very tired after her …………… night last night.

SLEEP

49. Paul gave the police a ………….. of his car after it was stolen.

DESCRIBE

50. She has won many international competitions and news of her ……………. is spreading around the world.

GREAT

51. She sat in the examination room and ……………. tried to remember some of these things she had been taught.

DESPERATE

52. Jim thinks it is more …………… to plant tulips than to plant beans.

PRACTICE

53. It's very rare for husbands to approve their wives' …………...

LOYAL

54. Since then they have expanded and have become the ……….. employer in the area.

LARGE

55. Here in the country, life is slower and much more …………...

PEACE

56. You must work under………….. if you apply for this job.

PRESS

57. I'm grateful for your………….. to me on my visit to your factory earlier this month.

KIND

58. She lived a lie for 20 years by …………… to be his wife.

PRETEND

59. Drugs drove him ………….. to an early death.

REMORSE

60. Books help people to get more ………….

KNOW

61. …………… countries need help from …………. ones.

DEVELOP

62. This stamp …………. is valuable.

COLLECT

63. The person who takes care of books in the library is a …………..

LIBRARY

64. This city has over half a million …………..

INHABIT

65. Ben has decided to have a career as a …………..

POLITICS

66. Every …………… in this country has the right to vote.

CITY

67. Jim studied hard to become a rock …………..

GUITAR

68. I've always wanted to be a jazz …………..

MUSIC

69. Jack was my …………… in the tennis match.

OPPOSE

70. Nowadays it's very important to get a good …………..

EDUCATE

71. Our company helps …………… people to find new jobs.

EMPLOY

72. Peter has good ideas, but writes very …………..

CARE

73. Daisy has become a ………… businesswoman.

SUCCEED

74. I hope to leave school with some useful …………

QUALIFY

75. Mr. Tuan was my ………….. for 5 years, and paid me well.

EMPLOY

76. According to the ………… the English lesson starts at 7.

TIME

77. She has three jobs, so she has a high …………..

COME

78. All the ………… in this company are given free meals.

EMPLOY

79. We can only get there by plane. There's no ……………..

CHOOSE

80. I think you've made an …………. in the bill. Could you check it?

ERR

81. I like a museum with a ………….. of objects – pictures, sculpture, furniture and other things.

MIX

82. The company has shown rapid ……………. in the last two years.

GROW

83. There was no doubt about his ……………. He was sent to prison for five years.

GUILTY

84. The doctor have her some tablets to …………… the pain.

RELIEF

85. She said women must ……………. themselves from male domination.

LIBERTY

86. The police are trying to …………… the body.

IDENTITY

87. I want to ………….. my house by building an extra room.

EXTENT

88. Fireworks …………… dogs and cats.

FRIGHT

89. The police can't ……………. that he committed the crime.

PROOF

90. The smoke was so dense that we could hardly …………

BREATH.

91. It's totally ……………. that you stayed home when you were sick.

UNDERSTAND

92. Don't laugh at his stupid jokes! You'll only …………… him to say them again.

COURAGE

93. That sidewalk is ……………, I almost fell!

SLIP

94. After Monday, I will no longer be a foreigner-I am receiving my ……………!

CITIZEN

95. Arthur will be very lonely unless you ………….. him.

FRIEND

96. Every afternoon, the cooks …………… their knives in preparation for dinner.

SHARP

97. I hate being around Mary Lou, she is so ……………

FRIENDLY

98. The stock market crash of 1929 left my great-grandfather …………….

PENNY

99. I have a class at 8:00 a.m. but I always ……………

SLEEP.

100. The groom may …………… the bride only when their vows have been exchanged.

VEIL

101. I think we should try something else. That strategy seems way too ……………

RISK

102. My father's death left me with a great …………… in my heart.

EMPTY

103. George W. Bush is pretending that he attacked Iraq to …………… the Iraqis.

LIBERTY

104. Americans fought hard to earn their …………… from Britain.

FREE

105. When you work at a nuclear power plant, you have to be extremely ……………

CARE

106. Every time I think I've beaten you, you …………… me!

DO

107. I had to take three months off when I was pregnant, but my boss has been very ……………..

UNDERSTAND

108. He will …………….. the wine as soon as we are ready for dinner.

CORK

109. You need to work on your orthography so you don't…. these words.

SPELL

110. The weather ……………. looks bad for a picnic--rainy and windy!

CAST

111. None of his …………….. ever worked.

INVENT

112. She made several ……………….. on the TV during her career.

APPEAR

113. The race was very ……………... but he eventually won.

COMPETE

114. He said he wanted to be a …………… but he actually became a dentist.

LAW

115. The …………….. on the estate complained about the new parking restrictions.

RESIDE

116. They waited ……………. for the news.

ANXIOUS

117. …………………… of electrical goods has increased this year.

CONSUME

118. It was a boring match, completely …………………..

EVENT

119. The teacher warned him about his ………………..

BEHAVE

120. His …………………… to tobacco was very strong.

ADDICT

121. There was a small ………………….. in the economy this year.

IMPROVE

122. He put in a fine …………………

PERFORM

123. There has been another decrease in the number of ……………in Britain.

MARRY

124. The ………………… of the house was very large and they decided to covert it into a studio.

BASE

125. The police began their ……………… by searching the house.

INVESTIGATE

126. They closed the building because it was ……….......

SAFE

127. His ………….. was not as serious as first thought.

INJURE

128. The house had large rooms and was very …………….

COMFORT

129. They will make their …….......…… tomorrow.

DECIDE

130. He is a very …………..… person and loves going out.

SOCIAL

131. Travelling by train is very................

ATTRACT

132. English has become the main language of...............

COMMUNICATE

133................. has researched.................. subjects.

SCIENCE

134. Countless................ have been made in the textile industry.

IMPROVE

135. His father is an.................

ARCHITECTURE

136. The................ of world population is being studied.

GROWN

137. Japan is an............... country.

INDUSTRY

138. She is so busy with............... activities that she has no time for entertainment.

SOCIETY

139. Winning the race was an.............

ACHIEVE

140. Every................ in science helps you gain new knowledge.

SUCCEED

141. The hurricane caused terrible…………….. in the area.

DESTROY

142. You have to ………........... all the new books that arrive in the school.

CLASS

143. I'm sorry, I think I'll be …………….. to attend the meeting.

ABLE

144. She goes jogging every morning; she's really keen on physical ………………

FIT

145. ………………, nobody was killed in the accident.

FORTUNE

146. He's quite nice, but when he's angry he becomes very …………………

FRIEND

147. The Equator is an ………………. line drawn round the Earth.

IMAGINE

148. I really like her. She's got a very lively ………………..

PERSON

149. Tell me the ………………., I won't get angry.

TRUE

150. She likes her students to be …………….. and call her Miss Jones.

RESPECT

151. You must take a ………………. as soon as possible.

DECIDE

152. "……………….. killed the cat."

CURIOUS

153. I decline all ………………

RESPONSIBLE

154. This design shows great ……………..

ORIGINAL

155. You're making the problem …………….. hard for you.

NECESSARY

156. He drives so ………………. that I'm sure he'll have an accident.

CARE

157. I'm sorry to ……………… but I think you're wrong.

AGREE

158. If you want to get the job you'll have to send the ……………… form soon.

APPLY

159. My ………………. is to leave the group as soon as possible.

INTEND

160. He's a very ……………….. child. He's full of energy.

LIVE

161. Our ……………… are elaborated only with the best ingredients.

PRODUCE

162. He answered the questions ………………..

MECHANIC

163. I hadn't ……………… they were brother and sister until I saw them together.

REAL

164. I've no ……………….. to students using a dictionary in class.

OBJECT

165. Few people believe ………………. when they make promises.

POLITICAL

166. Stephen Hawkins is one of the best ……………… in the world.

SCIENCE

167. I'm really ……………… with computers. I always do something wrong.

HOPE

168. I'm trying to be ……………….. but he isn't making things easy for us.

REASON

169. You always have to fasten your ……………… belt when you travel by plane.

SAFE

170. I'm afraid the rate of ……………….. has increased in the last two months.

EMPLOY

171. Mike is very happy because his application for a ………………….. has been accepted.

SCHOLAR

172. In the era of development and integration, there is a great demand for skillful ………………. in our country.

TECHNICAL

173. The low wages and the poor working conditions caused great ……………… among workers.

SATISFY

174. His health was seriously affected and he suffered from constant …………….

SLEEP

175. The government considers it necessary to ……….. this training centre.

MILITARY

176. She prefers wearing clothes made of ……….. cotton in hot weather.

ABSORB

177. There were some ………………. guests at the opening ceremony.

DISTINGUISH

178. They felt………………. certain about their success.

TOLERATE

179. The gases from that factory are quite ……………..

POISON

180. You can not imagine how ……………. the area was damaged by the flood.

SERIOUS

181. I've always regretted …………. piano lessons.

QUIT

182. Computers make it far easier ………… information.

GATHER

183. Luckily, I …………. the right answer and won the prize!

GUESS

184. Whenever my sisters meet they always end up …………

QUARREL

185. I turned to the waiter and told him ………….. a glass of wine.

FETCH

186. It took her a long time ………….. enough confidence to speak in public.

GAIN

187. When children perform poorly at school, parents often …………… with anger.

REACT

188. The city council has plans for …………… two new schools and a hospital.

CONSTRUCT

189. They asked that their wrists be ………………..

UNTIE

190. The Browns' house was ……………….. by the flood.

RUIN

191. The boy ……………….. the tree into pieces and burned it.

CHOP

192. If you ……………….. at 50, you won't get your full pension.

RETIRE

193. Brazil.......................28 million bags of coffee in 1991.

HARVEST

194. His supporters are demanding that he be ………………. from prison.

FREE

195. How many jobs had you ……………….. for before you were offered this one?

APPLY

196. This course will give students a chance …………….. their problem-solving skills.

SHARPEN

197. It was addressed to Mrs. Philip Burton and a letter was………… with the card.

ENCLOSE

198. If you have difficulty ……………….. a particular book, please ask one of the librarians for assistance.

LOCATE

199. He was ……………….. for being drunk.

SACK

200. I need to get my shoes ………………..

MEND

VII- Điền dạng đúng của các từ in hoa đậm để hoàn thành các đoạn sau:

***

This TV documentary follows a family of chimpanzees which live in the forest of Tanzania. Set in (1).................. **(SPECTACLE)** scenery the programme gives us a fascinating insight into the life and social (2)................. **(ACTION)** of these creatures. (3).................. **(APPEAR)** we humans share 98% of our genes with chimpanzees; indeed, they are our closest relative in the animal (4).............. **(KING)** and scenes in the documentary offer clear evidence of our (5)................. **(SIMILAR)**. The focus of the film is on Fifi and we first see her as a (6)................. **(PLAY)** five-year-old who spends all her time annoying her younger brother. Meanwhile, the older male chimps seem to be involved in an endless fight for (7)....................**(SUPREME)** And it is no suprise to learn that while all this is taking place the females are left to deal with the day-to-day (8)................ **(ORGANISE)** matters. Make sure you set aside an hour to watch this. The (9)....................... **(GEOGRAPHY)** plendour of the location makes this programme worthwhile viewing, although our (10).................... **(LIKE)** to these animals will make you think.

The economy of the 21st century is based on skills and knowledge according to a recent report. The study shows that throughout this century there will be more jobs in the workplace for those with (11)......................(**QUALIFY**) and the right skills, and fewer jobs for those with none.

The best (12)...................... (**EMPLOY**) will be one that can demonstrate a level of academic or (13)................... (**VOCATION**) achievement that can enable the individual to support their CV with evidence of desirable personal qualities. As (14)................... (**GLOBE**) increases and technological advances make typical working practices redundant (15)..................... (**PROSPECT**) employees will need to show various personal attributes. As well as wanting people who are flexible, companies are also looking for evidence of (16)...................... (**ADAPT**). It is also (17)..................... (**INCREASE**) necessary to be an excellent communicator as the majority of (18)................... (**ORGANISE**) make their profits from the skills of people selling their goods as much as from the producers hemselves. The new economy is here to stay and unless businesses show the (19).................. (**WILL**) to adapt they may find they are (20).................. (**SUSTAIN**) according to the authors of the report.

***

Visitors to the UK are often quite surprised at just how many (21)…………… (**SECURE**) cameras there are. Some of these cameras are (22) ……………(**PRIVATE**) owned and used to watch over shops, offices and (23)……………. (**INDUSTRY**) buildings when they are not in use. But the (24) …………. (**MAJOR**) of CCTV cameras, as they are called are placed in city centres and public buildings to (25) ……………(**SURE**) the safety of the general public. Local governments and the police share the (26) ………….(**RESPONSIBLE**) for the camera's operation and maintenance and for paying somebody to sit and watch at the other end. What is even more surprising is how (27) ……………… (**EFFECT**) these cameras are at preventing (28) ……………(**CRIME**) activity. According to one leading (29)……………. (**POLITICS**), only three percent of crimes are solved using evidence from CCTV recordings. Many people now think that the government could spend the same money more (30) …………. (**USE**) on having a few extra police officers on the street.

***

The government has recently made an announcement that should please environmentalists. After (31) .... **(ALLEGE)** were made against more than one high-profile company regarding the releasing of raw (32) .... **(SEWER)** into rivers and the sea, ministers have promised to adopt a zero (33).................. **(TOLERATE)** approach to enforcing environmental protection rules. This has forced some companies to go on the (34) .... **(OFFEND)** and try publishing statistics designed to play down the (35) .... **(EXTEND)** of the problems they have caused. One oil has company recently had a promotional campaign in which they claim that they were actually responsible for rescuing a number of species from the brink of (36) ....**(EXTINCT)** in an area of tropical rainforest. But despite such publicity, it may hard to (37) .... **(COME)** their negative public image after security personnel from the same company were filmed using (38) ....**(EXCEED)** UK force to (39) ....**(PHYSICS)** restrain protesters outside one of their plants. Several news networks broadcast images of violent clashes after what appeared to be a perfectly (40).................. **(ORDER)** public protest.

***

In 1897 three Swedes set out from Svalbard on an expedition to the North Pole by hot air balloon under the (41) ....**(LEAD)** of S.A. Andree. Although all three men were experienced (42) .... **(BALLOON)**, they continued to have (43)..............**(QUESTION)** faith in the effectiveness of their equipment despite considerable evidence of the (44)............... **(EFFECT)** of the balloon's steering system which Andree had designed himself. Also, the polar balloon had not (45).............. **(GO)** the normal testing procedure for hydrogen balloons but none of the three men, would in any way (46) .... **(KNOW)** the serious (47) ....**(IMPLY)** that this had for the likely fate of their voyage. Soon after their departure on July 7th, it was noticed that (48) .... **(CONSIDER)** amounts of hydrogen were escaping from the balloon but the three men were unconcerned by the amount of (49)..................**(LEAK)**. Unfortunately, as the balloon gained altitude, this loss of gas soon (50) .... **(QUICK)** and so, after a brief flight of ten hours and twenty-nine minutes the balloon crash-landed on pack-ice where the three explorers attempted to continue their journey on foot. Their bodies were eventually recovered from the ice thirty-three years later.

***

One of the most divisive issues in UK politics today concerns the proposed (51) .... **(ADOPT)** of an identity card system similar to that already in use in many (52) .... **(NEIGHBOUR)** European Union countries. The (53)............... **(PROPOSE)** of ID cards base their arguments partly on the increased risk of (54) .... **(TERROR)** attacks and the current rise in the new crime of identity (55) .... **(THIEF).** They point to many countries around the world who already have such schemes and consider the storing of personal data by the state to be a(n) (56) .... **(ESCAPE)** part of living in the modern world. The opponents of their introduction talk of the (57) .... **(NECESSITY)** intrusion into people's lives and strongly object to the idea of personal information being stored in a vast (58)................. **(DATA)**. They point to several recent cases of the government's failure to keep people's private details safe and secure and worry about the (59) .... **(LIKELY)** of such data falling into the hands of criminals. Other critics suggest that requiring everybody to be registered in this way is an erosion of our civil (60) .... **(LIBERAL)** and say that such a system is incompatible with the idea that we live in a free society.

***

The Museum of Bad Art is a privately owned museum which was set up to be a (61) .... **(CELEBRATE)** of art that the owners think is 'too bad to be ignored'. Its two branches, in Dedham Massachusetts and in Somerville display what is (62) .... **(ARGUE)** the worst collection of art in the world. The museum was founded when antique (63) .... **(DEAL)** Scott Wilson discovered a painting protruding from between two rubbish bins on a street in Boston. (64) ...., **(APPEAR)** Wilson was only interested in using the frame at first but the painting made a strong (65) .... **(IMPRESSED)** on his friend Jerry Reilly, and when, soon after, Wilson rescued another equally (66) .... **(AGREE)** work of so-called art, the pair decided to start a collection. At first they held regular showings in the (67) .... **(BASE)** of Reilly's house but with the (68).................. **(DONOR)** of many more pieces, they were forced to seek a permanent location and eventually the collection was housed in a room at the Dedham Community Theatre. Now it was possible for the works to be (69)............. **(SCRUTINY)** and fully appreciated by the wider public. The museum has in the past been criticised for being anti-art, but Wilson and Reilly insist that their collection is a celebration of the (70) .... **(SINCERE)** of the artists, who continued to try producing art even when it kept going horribly wrong.

***

Since my early childhood when to my annoyance, I was diagnosed as being short-sighted while I was still in (71) .... **(NURSE)** school, I have reliably worn my regular pair of (72)................... **(SPECTATORS)** almost non-stop. At school, to prevent any feeling of inequality, all children with glasses were obliged to wear (73) .... **(COMPEL)** cheap plastic frames as part of the school uniform. Not having a (74) .... **(REBEL)** streak myself, I never tried to defy these regulations. Also, my family never seemed to have a(n) (75) .... **(ABUNDANT)** of money so there was considerable (76) .... **(PARENTS)** pressure on my brothers and I to do without such frivolous extravagances. As I grew older it was suggested that wearing such unsightly things on my face meant that I was (77) .... **(DESTINY)** always to remain single and generally to be unsuccessful in my career. But I never seemed to have trouble in either (78) .... **(DEPART)** and have enjoyed both a lucrative work life and a long successful marriage. Occasionally, though I do get annoyed by the idea that the wearing of glasses seems to have entered the collective (79) .... **(CONSCIOUS)** as being innately unattractive which has in turn forced so many people to (80) ....

(AGONY) over the whether to endure the inconvenience and discomfort of wearing contact lenses.

***

An experienced toxic waste management officer is required at the Highbridge City landfill site for (81) .... **(MATERNAL)** leave cover over the next six months. We are looking for a (82) .... **(DETERMINE)** and hard-working individual with at least three years' experience in either environmental sciences or land (83) .... **(RECLAIM)**. The preferred candidate will have a flair for (84) ....**(PRIORITY)** and excellent team-management skills as a (85)........... **(SIZE)** proportion of the job will involve coordinating the work of others. The post also involves a certain amount of public relations, raising local (86) .... **(AWARE)** of the issues surrounding landfill and the damage caused by (87) ....**(SCRUPLES)** organisations and individuals not complying with current regulations. At times, you will be required to take legal action against (88) .... **(COOPERATE)** members of the public or persistent offenders and this will require a (89) .... **(THOUGHT)** approach along with a familiarity with local (90) ....**(ENVIRONMENT)** laws. Interested candidates should apply in writing to the Highbridge City Council Human Resources department.

***

For most investigations into paranormal phenomena, the following hints and tips should be of some use. First and foremost, the ghost hunter should be aware of (91) ....**(PREVAIL)** weather conditions as the effects of climate on equipment cannot be (92) ....**(STATE)**. In all (93) .... **(PROBABLY)** it will not be possible to work in an environment with a total lack of (94) .... **(AMBIENCE)** sounds but wherever possible, sources of external noise should be kept to a minimum. The site of the haunting is unlikely to be a heavily (95) ………………… **(SOUND)** recording studio but many of the recording devices we recommend will only really work in conditions approaching (96) ………………… **(DEAD)** silence. First-time ghost hunters should also be aware of (97) ………….. **(PRIVATE)** issues related to the use of digital or analogue voice recorders and video and depending on your location, the use of these in public areas could be subject to (98) …………………**(RESTRICTED)**. Finally, we cannot stress enough the importance of remaining sceptical at all times. It would be (99) …………………**(THINK)** for a professional ghost hunter to publish an account of a supernatural occurrence without first considering every possible (100) …………………**(RATION)** explanation you can give for what you have recorded.

***

The job of being a journalist may look to an outsider like it is a (101) …………………**(CARE)** existence but in fact nothing could be further from the truth. Covering stories on such (102) …………………**(WEIGH)** issues as social (103) ………………… **(DEPRIVED)**, juvenile delinquency, teenage rebellion and people suffering from (104) ………………… **(TERMINATE)** illness requires a journalist to be sympathetic enough to effectively communicate other people's suffering while maintaining their (105) …………………**(JOURNAL)** detachment. This latter skill is especially important when reporting on such a controversial matter as (106) …………………**(SOLUTION)** abuse. A journalist must, from the (107) ………………… **(SET)** put aside any preconceived notions about the topic and the people he may encounter. He must clear from his mind any memories that in his younger days he was, or was not quite (108) …………………**(PART)** to certain recreational drugs himself, in (109) ………………… **(READY)** for each interview he has to conduct. This is vital if he is going to avoid (110) …………………**(LOOK)** some crucial point that will make his report more insightful and more memorable than all the others on that topic.

***

Even in recent times of financial uncertainty the two months (111) ………………… **(LEAD)** up to Christmas are of great importance to businesses, in particular, supermarkets and other (112) ………………… **(RETAIL)** the UK. For many shops, their (113) ………………… **(CONTINUE)** survival depends on having a good Christmas each year. And when large Christmas profits fail to (114) ………………… **(MATERIAL)** it can often result in the business facing (115) ………………… **(CLOSE)** soon after the New Year. One more (116) ………………… **(FORTUNE)** result of a long lead-up to Christmas is that over the years, the typical British (117) ………………… **(SHOP)** has become (118) ………………… **(INCREASE)** immune to the effects of large amounts of (119) ………………… **(FESTIVAL)** marketing. This, in turn, has meant that in order to make any impact on customer's spending, retail (120) ………………… **(OUT)** now need to make their Christmas displays extremely prominent and eye-catching.

***

Having just finished reading Bridget Jones' Diary, I feel that I can (121) ………………… **(EQUIVOCAL)** recommend this book to our readers. I am not saying that it (122) ………………… **(PRESENT)** high-brow or even that reading it will have a major impact on your life but it is a fun read and very popular. It is the story of a young woman living in London in the 1990s. She is single and steadfastly looking for love, absolutely (123)………………… **(OBSESSION)** with her weight and equally concerned about her (124) ………………… **(TAKE)** of alcohol and cigarettes. She hates her job, her mother is having a mid-life crisis and she has a crush on a thoroughly (125) …………………**(SUIT)** young man. It may well remind you of another book, an (126) …………………**(EXTREME)** famous one as it happens. It is perhaps one of the best known works of (127) …………………**(LITERARY)** in the English language. I am referring to Pride and Prejudice, the story of the debonair Darcy and Elizabeth whose mother was a total (128) ………………… **(EMBARRASSED)** and who was seeking a good (129) …………………**(MARRY)**. Well, this book is loosely based on that one, very loosely. So, you shouldn't expect to have a deep, (130) .... **(MEAN)** experience but if you are looking for something to while away the hours on a long flight, Bridget Jones will do the trick.

***

There is a saying that first impressions are generally correct and I would say that (131) ....**(ALL)**, throughout my entire life, I have found this to be true apart from one notable exception of a good friend and neighbour with whom my first (132)..................**(CHANGE)** was decidedly unfriendly. At the time of our first meeting I was living in a (133)..................**(DEPRIVE)** area of London, not far from the exit of a dual (134) ....**(CARRY)** and this meant that although it was a residential street, even with the (135)..................... **(GOOD)** will in the world, drivers would often travel dangerously fast within inches of my front door. This used to really annoy me and I have to admit I did often go a bit (136) ....**(BOARD)** in expressing my anger even though (or perhaps because) I knew I didn't stand a (137) ....**(REASON)** chance of being taken notice of or even noticed at all. So when one day, I shouted my usual string of swear words at a rapidly passing car and it immediately screamed to a halt, my first reaction was an enormous sense of (138) ....**(ACHIEVE)** But then the driver of the car opened his window and shouted a stream of swear words back at me. So the next morning, I was more than a little surprised to find an apology note from the same motorist in my mail box explaining that in an attempt to (139) .... **(FAR)** his career as an up and coming IT (140)..................... **(CONSULT)** he had been driving too fast the previous evening and inviting me to have dinner with him and his wife.

Part 3

KEY ANSWERS

ĐÁP ÁN

I

1

Noun	Adjective
enthusiasm	enthusiastic
interest	interesting or interested
fog	foggy
absence	absent
harm	harmful or harmless
regret	regretful or regrettable
employ or employer or employee or employment	employable
juice	juicy
north	northern
independence	independent
madness	mad
sensibility	sensible
possibility	possible
music	musical
logic	logical
snow	snowy
soap	soapy
smoke	smoky
health	healthy or healthful
simplicity	simple
beauty	beautiful
man	manly
woman	womanly
girl	girlish
gold	golden

cheer	cheerful
cloud	cloudy
brave	bravery
pain	painful
storm	stormy
care	careful
week	weekly
month	monthly
sun	sunny
rain	rainy
help	helpful
wonder	wonderful
wood	wooden
boy	boyish
day	daily
biology	biological
royalty	royal
expense	expensive
heaven	heavenly
effect	effective
ellipse or ellipsis	elliptical or elliptic
federalist or federalism or federation	federal
slimness	slim
fuss or fussiness	fussy
history	historic or historical
hate	hateful
fluency	fluent
continent	continental
help or helper	helpful or helpless

neighbour	neighbouring
optimist or optimism	optimistic
wealth	wealthy
safety	safe
form or formality or formalism	formal
sensation	sensational
transparency	transparent
movement	movable
occasion	occasional
intelligence	intelligent
noise	noisy
friend or friendship	friendly
fury	furious
person	personal
apology	apologetic
rebel	rebellious
technology	technological
caution	cautious or cautionary
nation	national
advantage	advantageous
theory	theoretic
pessimism	pessimistic
mystery	mysterious
artist	artistic
practice	practical
adventure	adventurous
nerve	nerved or nerveless or nervous
disaster	disastrous
sympathy	sympathetic

energy	energetic
politics	political
drama	dramatic
mountain	mountainy or mountainous
courage	courageous
danger	dangerous
suspicion	suspicious or suspicional
critic	critical
climate	climatic
nature	natural

2

Verb	**Noun**
succeed	success
express	expression
sing	singer or singing or song
attract	attraction
murder	murder or murderer
defend	defence or defense or defender or defendant
speculate	speculation
love	love or lover
electrify	electric or electrician or electricity or electrics or electrification
notify	notification

write	writer or writing
explain	explanation
organize	organization
amuse	amusement
discriminate	discrimination
decide	decision
happen	happening
feel	feel or feeling
buy	buyer
predict	prediction or predictor
connect	connection
kill	kill or killer or killing
diagnose	diagnosis
collect	collection
visit	visit or visitation or visitor
print	print or printer or printing
apologize	apology
dictate	dictation or dictator or dictatorship
throw	thrower or throw
employ	employment or employer or employee
standardize	standard
exist	existence
differ	difference

agree	agreement
dance	dance or dancer
win	winner or winnings or win
point	point or pointer
pay	pay or payment
compete	competition or competitor or competence
walk	walk or walker
waken	wakening
discover	discovery or discoverer
dream	dream or dreamer
listen	listener
surf	surf or surfer or surfing
detect	detection
sit	sitting
describe	description
open	open or opener or opening or openness
pack	pack or package or packaging or packer or packet or packing
prescribe	prescription
promote	promoter or promotion
disappear	disappearance
discuss	discussion
mechanize or mechanise	mechanic or mechanism
dry	dryer
conclude	conclusion

create	creature or creativity
harm	harm
elect	election or elective or elector
execute	executer or execution
skate	skater or skating or skateboard
offer	offer or offering
submit	submission
perform	performance or performer
implicate	implication
negate	negation
simplify	simplification or simplicity
personalize or personalise	personality
operate	operation or operator
object	object or objection
lie	liar
organise	organization
consider	consideration
die	death
predict	prediction or predictor
demonstrate	demonstration or demonstrator
fail	failure
refuse	refusal
deliver	delivery
rob	robber or robbery
prepare	preparation or preparator

resign	resignation
press	pressure
dismiss	dismissal
struggle	struggle
omit	omission
appoint	appointment
intend	intention
furnish	furniture

3

Adjective	**Adverb**
attractive	attractively
anxious	anxiously
occasional	occasionally
responsible	responsibly
lucky	luckily
sensitive	sensitively
creative	creatively
comfortable	comfortably
sharp	sharply
happy	happily
fortunate	fortunately
ridiculous	ridiculously
hard	hard or hardly
fast	fast

late	late or lately
slow	slowly
lazy	lazily
rude	rudely
pure	purely
strong	strongly
angry	angrily
equal	equally
equable	equably

4

Noun	**Verb**	**Adjective**	**Adverb**
generation	generate	generational	generationally
persuasion	persuade	persuasive	persuasively
profit	profit	profitable	profitably
protection	protect	protective	protectively
recognition	recognize	recognizable	recognizably
reduction	reduce	reducible	reducibly
reliability	rely	reliable	reliably
relief	relieve	relieved	relievedly
replacement	replace	replaceable	replaceably
success	succeed	successful	successfully
repetition	repeat	repetitive	repetitively
management	manage	managerial	managerially
competition	compete	competitive	competitively

employment	employ	employed	employedly
dedication	dedicate	dedicated	dedicatedly
dominance	dominate	dominant	dominantly
imagination	imagine	imaginative	imaginatively
information	inform	informative	informatively
organization	organize	organized	organizedly
production	produce	productive	productively
significance	signify	significant	significantly
behavior	behave	behavioral	behaviorally
acceptance	accept	acceptable	acceptably
classification	classify	classified	classifiedly
dignity	dignify	dignified	dignifiedly
education	educate	educated	educatedly
measurement	measure	measurable	measurably
minimum	minimize	minimal	minimally
objection	object	objectionable	objectionably
separation	separate	separate	separately
breadth	broaden	broad	broadly
depth	deepen	deep	deeply
height	heighten	high	highly
length	lengthen	long	lengthily
width	widen	wide	widely
ordinariness	-	ordinary	ordinarily
prettiness	prettify	pretty	prettily
fussiness	fuss	fussy	fussily

laziness	laze	lazy	lazily
naughtiness	-	naughty	naughtily
carefulness	care	careful	carefully
cheerfulness	cheer	cheerful	cheerfully
helpfulness	help	helpful	helpfully
dreadfulness	dread	dreadful	dreadfully
attention	attend	attentive	attentively
attraction	attract	attractive	attractively
agitation	agitate	agitative	agitatedly
capability	-	capable	capably
accessibility	access	accessible	accessibly
impossibility	-	impossible	impossibly
beauty	beautify	beautiful	beautifully
persuassion	persuade	persuassive	persuassively
falsification	falsify	false	falsely
alternation	alternate	alternative	alternatively
assistance	assist	assistant	assistantly
satisfaction	satisfy	satisfactory	satisfactorily
authorisation	authorise	authoritative	authoritatively
destruction	destroy	destructive	destructively
permission	permit	permissive	permissively
progression	progress	progressive	progressively
animation	animate	animated	animatedly
deliverance	deliver	deliverable	-
ability	-	able	ably

colonisation	colonise	colonial	colonially
rarity	-	rare	rarely
performance	perform	performative	performatively
moderation	moderate	moderate	moderately
credibility	credit	credible	credibly
purity	purify	pure	purely
adherence	adhere	adherent	adherently
sensibility	sensitize	sensitive	sensitively
modernisation	modernise	modern	modernly
disapproval	disapprove	disapproving	disapprovingly
elaboration	elaborate	elaborate	elaborately
specification	specify	specifiable	specifically
duplication	duplicate	duplicate	-
generalisation	generalise	general	generally
adaptability	adapt	adaptable	-
dependence	depend	dependable	dependably
separation	separate	separate	separately
legalisation	legalise	legal	legally
responsibility	-	responsible	responsibly
respectability	respect	respectable	respectably
civilization	civilize	civilized	civilly
estimation	estimate	estimative	-
organisation	organise	organizational	-
notification	notify	notifiable	-
reality	realize	real	really

reference	refer	referable	-
resistance	resist	resistant	-
persistence	persist	persistent	persistently
preference	prefer	preferable	preferably

5

A house with yellow walls	A yellow-walled house
A dress of the same blue as the sky	A blue sky dress
A man in a black coat	A black-coated man
Flowers which smell sweet	sweet-smelling flowers
A plough drawn by an oxen	An oxen drawn plough
A country which produces tea	A tea-producing country
A face as white as the moon	A moon-white face
A girl whose hair is long	A long haired girl
The girl is four years old	A four-year-old girl
The building has ten storeys	A ten-storey building
Her daughter‘s eyes are crossed	Her cross-eyed daughter
The farmer's pony finally died when it was ten years old	The farmer's ten-year-old pony
His wife, like himself, had a peculiarly sinister mind	His peculiarly sinister-minded wife
She pointed out to her husband that his position did not pay very well, and that sanitation costs were very high	A not very well-paid position
She suggested a clever plan to save money	A clever money-saving plan

They dug a huge hole six feet deep in the ground	A huge six-foot-deep hole
This project took them six hours and twenty-five minutes	A six-hour-(and)twenty-five-minute project
Then they dropped the pony in the hole. The "thump" sound would have made your blood curdle	A blood-curdling "thump"
Their horrified neighbours came running, some carrying First Aid kits, others camcorders. This is not surprising at all! These people were all educated by television, and all their lives, they had watched programs that numb the mind and erode the I.Q	Television-educated people, mind-numbing, I.Q.-eroding programs
He prizes this possession very highly	A highly-prized possession of his
The price of the car was high	A high-priced car
The meal was cooked well	A well-cooked meal
I have a plant that eats meat	I have a meat-eating plant
This glue dries quickly	This is quick-drying glue
This war has lasted for a long time	This has been a long-lasting war
Her daughter is twenty-five years old and stands six feet, three inches tall	She has a six-foot-three, twenty-five-year-old daughter
I have just discovered an insect with many legs that eats fungus in my carrot patch	I have just discovered a many-legged, fungus-eating insect in my carrot patch
It has red knees and flat feet	It is red-kneed and flat-footed
My professors refuse to believe in my discovery because they have narrow minds; besides, these old fools drink carrot juice	My professors refuse to believe in my discovery because they are narrow-minded; besides, they are carrot-juice-drinking old fools

The surgeon pulled out a worm that was thirty-five centimeters long	The surgeon pulled out a thirty-five-centimeter worm
Her daughter is a ping-pong player who slams hard	She has a daughter who is a hard-slamming ping-pong player
It looked like a trophy that had been hard to win	It looked like a hard-won trophy
Our sumo champion weighs 200 kilograms	We have a 200-kg sumo champion
After that T.V. program, our baby's hair turned green	We now have a green-haired baby
The tail of the lizard I caught was three feet long	I caught a lizard with a three-foot tail
He weighs 200 kilograms and has won the sumo championship three times	He is a 200-kg, three-time sumo championship winner
I bought a chain-saw for three-hundred dollars and sliced up my neighbour's new fence, which was nearly thirty meters long	I bought a three-hundred-dollar chain-saw and sliced up my neighbour's new thirty-meter fence
She writes poems with her right hand and gives compliments with her left	She is a right-handed poet who gives left-handed compliments

II

1. expendable	2. expenses- để ý thấy động từ đi đằng sau ở dạng số nhiều (were) nên "expense" ở đây cũng phải ở dạng số nhiều.
3. expensive	4. expend
5. excellence	6. excellently – phó từ thường đứng trước tính từ ("prepared" ở đây là phân từ quá khứ có chức năng làm tính từ)

7. excel	8. excellent
9. rarely	10. rare
11. rarity- "since" ở đây có nghĩa là "bởi vì". "Rarity" có nghĩa là vật hiếm, của hiếm, điều hiếm thấy.	12. to impose- theo cấu trúc "want to do sth"(muốn làm gì) nên câu này để dạng nguyên mẫu có "to"(to infinitive)
13. imposition	14. imposing- "imposing" là tính từ
15. consumption	16. consume
17. consumers	18. determined- là động từ ở dạng quá khứ
19. determined- là tính từ	20. determination
21. protects	22. protection
23. protective	24. protector
25. imagination	26. imagine
27. imaginative – là tính từ mang nghĩa giàu tưởng tượng	28. imaginary – là tính từ mang nghĩa không thực, ảo
29. relatively – là phó từ đứng trước tính từ *inexpensive*	30. relationship
31. relative – relate	32. necessary – là tính từ, trong câu này theo cấu trúc *make sth adj* – làm cho cái gì trở nên làm sao
33. necessitated	34. necessarily
35. necessity	36. to compare – theo cấu trúc *it is + adj + to V*
37. comparable	38. comparatively – phó từ bổ nghĩa cho tính từ *short*
39. comparison – *in comparison* mang nghĩa so sánh với	40. hard – là phó từ bổ trợ cho động từ *work*

41. hard – là tính từ	42. hardened – là động từ ở dạng phân từ mang chức năng tính từ trong câu (become + adj = trở nên làm sao)
43. hardly – là phó từ đi với *ever* mang nghĩa hầu như không	44. convenience
45. convenient – theo cấu trúc *find it + adj*	46. conveniently
47. reside	48. residents
49. residental	50. residences
51. Formal	52. formally
53. formerly	54. former
55. beware	56. aware
57. awareness	58. unaware
59. invented	60. invention
61. inventor	62. inventive
63. ambitious	64. ambitiously
65. ambition	66. resist
67. irresistible	68. resistant
69. resistance	70. pollution
71. polluter	72. pollutants
73. pollutes	74. Polluted
75. disposal	76. dispose
77. disposable	78. attracts
79. attractions	80. attractive
81. attractively	82. appearance
83. appeared	84. apparently

85. apparent	86. isolation
87. isolates	88. isolated
89. enthusiasts	90. enthusiasm
91. enthusiastic	92. enthusiastically
93. variety	94. various
95. varies	96. considering
97. considerable	98. considerably
99. consideration	100. considerate

III

1. C. independence	2. B. breakthrough
3. C. economical	4. D. unexplored
5. C. unreliability	6. D. disappearance
7. C. competitors	8. C. outlook

9. D. irresponsibly	10. D. politicians
11. B. widen	12. D. politicians
13. C. inconvenient	14. A. successfully
15. B. misunderstood	16. A. applicants
17. B. endangered	18. C. normality
19. A. invention	20. B. kind
21. A. solved	22. B. exciting
23. A. established	24. A. smoking
25. B. the most	26. A. industrial
27. A. population	28. D. laugh
29. C. painting	30. C. peace

31. A. equal	32. C. helpful
33. D. to take	34. B. beautiful
35. B. interest	36. A. chemical
37. A. watch	38. A. communication
39. D. chosen	40. C. leaving
41. D. knew	42. B. terrified
43. B. Vacant	44. A. boring
45. D. excited	46. C. refusal
47. C. enjoyable	48. B. carried
49. C. popularity	50. A. respectful
51. A. strength	52. C. enjoyable
53. A. impressive	54. B. accidentally
55. C. reminding	56. B. necessity
57. D. rang	58. A. Like
59. D. Wealthiest	60. C. economical
61. A. education	62. B. careful
63. B. southern	64. C. variety
65. B. regrettable	66. B. heating
67. D. softened	68. A. successful
69. D. honestly	70. C. meeting
71. D. to send	72. B. to clean
73. D. continuously	74. C. services
75. D. reasonably	76. B. enthusiasm
77. C. repairing	78. C. driving
79. D. Commercial	80. A. originally

81. D. likelihood	82. A. uninhabited
83. D. construction	84. B. correctly
85. C. tasteful	86. C. honesty
87. D. existence	88. B. poverty
89. C. decision	90. C. Look
91. C. completely	92. D. pleasure
93. D. producer	94. A. natural
95. C. surprisingly	96. D. painting
97. B. photography	98. D. communication
99. B. considerable	100. B. apologized
101. C. generosity	102. B. childhood
103. A. agreement	104. C. appearance
105. B. defence	106. B. satisfaction
107. C. useless	108. B. sensitive
109. A. applicable	110. C. efficient
111. B. unbelievable	112. D. choice
113. C. flight	114. A. strongly
115. B. optimistic	116. A. disapproved
117. D. confidence	118. A. height
119. B. explanation	120. D. disappointment
121. A. unreliable	122. C. impressive

IV

1. B. livelihood	2. A. competition
3. C. powerful	4. B. making
5. B. enriched	6. B. compete

7. C. bankrupt	8. A. freedom
9. A. imagine	10. C. made
11. C. extraordinary	12. B. distance
13. C. disappearance	14. B. excitement
15. B. gracious	16. D. skillfully
17. D. pleasure	18. A. suddenly
19. B. imprison	20. C. awake
21. D. attractions	22. A. crowded
23. B. entertainment	24. B. continually
25. A. realistic	26. C. historical
27. D. personalities	28. C. admission
29. A. presents	30. B. nearest
31. A. neighborhood	32. B. suburbs
33. B. environmental	34. C. industrial
35. D. pollution	36. B. disadvantage
37. A. entertainment	38. C. central
39. D. suitable	40. B. underground
41. B. satisfaction	42. A. Advertising
43. D. creative	44. D. attention
45. A. Familiarity	46. B. Unconsciously
47. C. originality	48. B. characteristic
49. D. memorability	50. A. product
51. D. employees	52. B. announcement
53. C. pleasure	54. C. government
55. A. qualifications	56. C. politician

57. B. ability	58. A. criminal
59. D. punishment	60. D. electricity
61. B. considered	62. C. surprising
63. A. differently	64. A. generally
65. D. northern	66. D. satisfactory
67. B. certainly	68. A. fairly
69. C. majority	70. A. exception
71. C. mathematicians	72. B. length
73. D. thickness	74. A. reference
75. A. philosophical	76. B. particularly
77. D. geometry	78. B. dimensional
79. C. similarly	80. A. master
81. B. possibility	82. C. costly
83. A. environmentally	84. D. largest
85. A. collection	86. C. attraction
87. B. surrounding	88. C. addition
89. D. awareness	90. A. unpredictable
91. B. inexplicable	92. C. utterly
93. A. deafening	94. D. Drunken
95. B. grossly	96. B. practically
97. A. massive	98. C. simply
99. D. awfully	100. A. relatively

V

1. decision	2. decisively
3. indecisive	4. beautiful
5. beautician	6. beautify
7. payment	8. payable- theo cấu trúc "make sth adj" (làm cho cái gì, điều gì trở nên làm sao)
9. payee	10. receptionist
11. receipt	12. receptive
13. heroism	14. heroically
15. heroine	16. production
17. producers- có "one of" nên sau nó phải là danh từ đếm được số nhiều	18. unproductive
19. explanatory	20. inexplicable
21. explanation	22. incomparably- chức năng làm phó từ đứng trước tính từ (better)
23. comparative	24. inadvisable
25. advisory	26. advisability
27. admirers	28. admiration
29. admirable	30. stabilize
31. instability	32. unstable/ instable- cả hai từ này có nghĩa như nhau (không ổn định, không vững) và cùng trái nghĩa với "stable"
33. economise- là động từ có nghĩa là "tiết kiệm"	34. uneconomical- có chức năng là tính từ đứng sau phó từ. Ở đây là phó từ "terribly"

35. economic- là tính từ có nghĩa "thuộc về kinh tế", phân biệt với "economical"- nghĩa là tiết kiệm, không lãng phí	36. residence
37. residential	38. residents- là danh từ đếm được số nhiều sau "all"
39. comforting- là tính từ mang nghĩa "an ủi", theo cấu trúc " to find sth adj" (nhận thấy cái gì, việc gì như thế nào)	40. uncomfortable
41. discomfort- ở đây là danh từ mang nghĩa "điều bực dọc. lo lắng"	42. deaths- sau "the number of" là danh từ số nhiều, và động từ đi theo sau chia ở dạng số ít
43. deadly- ở đây là tính từ mang nghĩa "làm chết người"	44. deaden - ở đây là động từ mang nghĩa "làm giảm, làm dịu"
45. demonstrator- là danh từ mang nghĩa "người đi biểu tình"	46. undemonstrative
47. demonstrably- là phó từ vì đứng trước tính từ (false)	48. imitation- nằm trong định ngữ có nghĩa là "giả"
49. imitative	50. inimitable- là tính từ mang nghĩa "không thể bắt chước", trái nghĩa với tính từ "imitable"
51. argument	52. argumentative- là tính từ mang nghĩa xấu "thích tranh cãi"
53. arguable- là tính từ mang nghĩa "đáng ngờ, gây tranh cãi"	54. unrepeatable- là tính từ ở đây mang nghĩa "khiếm nhã, quá xúc phạm"
55. repetitive	56. repetition
57. unfailingly - là phó từ mang nghĩa "luôn luôn, lúc nào cũng"	58. failure

59. failing - ở đây là tính từ mang nghĩa là "không đủ yêu cầu, không thỏa mãn"	60. discourage - theo cấu trúc "discourage sb from Ving"- ngăn cản ai làm gì
61. courageously	62. encouragement - là danh từ không đếm được nên không có hình thức số nhiều
63. unrealistic	64. reality
65. realist- là danh từ mang nghĩa "người có óc thực tế"	66. falsifying- là dạng động từ thêm –ing vì đứng sau giới từ
67. falsehood - là danh từ mang nghĩa "sự sai lầm, sự nói dối"	68. falsity
69. indescribable - là tính từ ở đây mang nghĩa "không sao kể xiết"	70. descriptive
71. description	72. friendship
73. befriended- là động từ dạng quá khứ phân từ mang nghĩa "được đối xử như bạn bè"	74. unfriendly- là tính từ trái nghĩa của "friendly"
75. sensation – đứng sau tính từ *strange, painful*	76. insensitive – đứng sau *the most* và trước danh từ *person*
77. senseless – là tính từ mang nghĩa tiêu cực song hành cùng tính từ *idiotic*	78. fame
79. infamous – infamy (infamousness)	80. necessitate
81. necessarily – là phó từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ *agree*	82. necessities
83. disagreement – in disagreement with sb "bất đồng với ai"	84. agreement
85. agreeable	86. possessions
87. possessive	88. possessor

89. differ – là động từ mang nghĩa không đồng ý, không tán thành	90. differentiate – là động từ mang nghĩa phân biệt
91. differences	92. activists – là danh từ số nhiều sau *a group of*
93. activated – là động từ ở dạng bị động	94. inactive
95. formative – là tính từ mang nghĩa để hình thành, để tạo thành	96. deformity – là danh từ mang nghĩa tình trạng méo mó, biến dạng
97. formation	98. compulsory
99. compulsion – *no* là tính từ bổ nghĩa cho danh từ *compulsion*	100. compelling
101. robber – là danh từ mang nghĩa tên cướp	102. robbery – là danh từ mang nghĩa vụ cướp (thường là cướp ngân hàng)
103. frustrated – là tính từ trong cấu trúc *frustrated with sb for doing sth* "nản lòng với ai vì làm gì"	104. frustration – là danh từ song hành cùng với danh từ *annoyance*
105. reluctance	106. reluctantly – là phó từ bổ nghĩa cho động từ *sit*
107. fortunately	108. fortunate – là tính từ đứng sau phó từ *extremely*
109. satisfy	110. dissatisfaction
111. obedient	112. obedience
113. consumer	114. consumption
115. exceedingly	116. excessive
117. residence	118. residential
119. uninhabitable	120. inhabit
121. extensive	122. extend
123. conveniently	124. inconvenience

125. unintentional	126. intentionally
127. offensive	128. offended
129. fascination	130. fascinated
131. determination	132. determine
133. ironically	134. irony
135. nutritionist	136. nutritious
137. unstable	138. stabilize
139. exhausted	140. exhaustion
141. prescribed	142. prescription
143. fault	144. faultless

VI

1. BEST	2. AMAZING
3. WORKER	4. DELIGHTING
5. LARGER	6. MEETING
7. PAINTER	8. SATISFACTION
9. DEPTH	10. IMPATIENT
11. ENCOURAGE	12. DETERMINATION
13. FEARFUL	14. UNEMPLOYMENT
15. CROWDED	16. EXTREMELY
17. EASILY	18. SILENT
19. CAREFUL	20. SLOWLY
21. DRIVES	22. RECENTLY
23. EXPENSIVE	24. PERFORMANCE

25. CRITICAL (CRITICAL OF SB: phê phán ai)	26. SUSPENSION
27. REFRESHMENT	28. MEMORIZE
29. SITUATION	30. LEADER
31. POSSESSIONS	32. LUXURIOUS
33. VISUALIZE	34. REALITY
35. ORIGINALITY	36. DISORGANIZED
37. CORRESPONDENCE	38. INCREASINGLY
39. UNSYMPATHETIC	40. ORDINARILY
41. ARGUABLY	42. INDIVIDUALISM
43. SURPRISINGLY	44. REBELLION
45. COMPETITOR	46. FURNISHED
47. EXPOSAL	48. SLEEPLESS
49. DESCRIPTION	50. GREATNESS
51. DESPERATELY	52. PRACTICAL
53. DISLOYALTY	54. LARGEST
55. PEACEFUL	56. PRESSURE
57. KINDNESS	58. PRETENDING
59. REMORSELESSLY	60. KNOWLEDGE
61. DEVELOPING- DEVELOPED	62. COLLECTION
63. LIBRARIAN	64. INHABITANTS
65. POLITICIAN	66. CITIZEN
67. GUITARIST	68. MUSICIAN
69. OPPONENT	70. EDUCATION
71. UNEMPLOYED	72. CARELESSLY

73. SUCCESSFUL	74. QUALIFICATIONS
75. EMPLOYER	76. TIMETABLE
77. INCOME	78. EMPLOYEES
79. CHOICE	80. ERROR
81. MIXTURE	82. GROWTH
83. GUILT	84. RELIEVE
85. LIBERATE	86. IDENTIFY
87. EXTEND	88. FRIGHTEN
89. PROVE	90. BREATHE
91. UNDERSTANDABLE	92. ENCOURAGE
93. SLIPPERY	94. CITIZENSHIP
95. BEFRIEND	96. SHARPEN
97. UNFRIENDLY	98. PENNILESS
99. OVERSLEEP	100. UNVEIL
101. RISKY	102. EMPTINESS
103. LIBERATE	104. FREEDOM
105. CAREFUL	106. OUTDO
107. UNDERSTANDING	108. UNCORK
109. MISSPELL	110. FORECAST
111. INVENTIONS	112. APPEARANCES
113. COMPETITIVE	114. LAWYER
115. RESIDENTS	116. ANXIOUSLY
117. CONSUMPTION	118. UNEVENTFUL
119. BEHAVIOUR	120. ADDICTION
121. IMPROVEMENT	122. PERFORMANCE

123. MARRIAGES	124. BASEMENT
125. INVESTIGATION	126. UNSAFE
127. INJURY	128. COMFORTABLE
129. DECISION	130. SOCIABLE
131. ATTRACTIVE	132. COMMUNICATION
133. SCIENTISTS/ SCIENTIFIC	134. IMPROVEMENTS
135. ARCHITECT	136. GROWTH
137. INDUSTRIAL	138. SOCIAL
139. ACHIEVEMENT	140. SUCCESS
141. DESTRUCTION	142. CLASSIFY
143. UNABLE	144. FITNESS
145. FORTUNATELY	146. UNFRIENDLY
147. IMAGINARY	148. PERSONALITY
149. TRUTH	150. RESPECTFUL
151. DECISION	152. CURIOSITY
153. RESPONSIBILITY	154. ORIGINALITY
155. UNNECESSARILY	156. CARELESSLY
157. DISAGREE	158. APPLICATION
159. INTENTION	160. LIVELY
161. PRODUCTS	162. MECHANICALLY
163. REALIZED - REALISED	164. OBJECTION
165. POLITICIANS	166. SCIENTISTS
167. HOPELESS	168. REASONABLE
169. SAFETY	170. UNEMPLOYMENT
171. SCHOLARSHIP	172. TECHNICIANS

173. DISSATISFACTION	174. SLEEPLESSNESS
175. MILITARIZE	176. ABSORBENT
177. DISTINGUISHED	178. TOLERABLY
179. POISONOUS	180. SERIOUSLY
181. QUITTING	182. TO GATHER
183. GUESSED	184. QUARRELLING
185. TO FETCH	186. TO GAIN
187. REACT	188. CONSTRUCTING
189. UNTIED	190. RUINED
191. CHOPPED	192. RETIRE
193. HARVESTED	194. FREED
195. APPLIED	196. TO SHARPEN
197. ENCLOSED	198. LOCATING
199. SACKED	200. MENDED

VII

1. SPECTACULAR	2. INTERACTION
3. APPARENTLY	4. KINGDOM
5. SIMILARITY/SIMILARITIES	6. PLAYFUL
7. SUPREMACY	8. ORGANISATIONAL
9. GEOGRAPHICAL/ GEOGRAPHIC	10. LIKENESS
11. QUALIFICATIONS	12. EMPLOYEE
13. VOCATIONAL	14. GLOBALISATION
15. PROSPECTIVE	16. ADAPTABILITY

17. INCREASINGLY	18. ORGANISATIONS
19. WILLINGNESS	20. UNSUSTAINABLE
21. SECURITY	22. PRIVATELY
23. INDUSTRIAL	24. MAJORITY
25. ENSURE	26. RESPONSIBILITY
27. INEFFECTIVE	28. CRIMINAL
29. POLITICIAN	30. USEFULLY
31. ALLEGATIONS	32. SEWAGE
33. TOLERANCE	34. OFFENSIVE
35. EXTENT	36. EXTINCTION
37. OVERCOME	38. EXCESSIVE
39. PHYSICALLY	40. ORDERLY
41. LEADERSHIP	42. BALLOONISTS
43. UNQUESTIONING	44. INEFFECTIVENESS
45. UNDERGONE	46. ACKNOWLEDGE
47. IMPLICATIONS	48. CONSIDERABLE
49. LEAKAGE	50. QUICKENED
51. ADOPTION	52. NEIGHBOURING
53. PROPONENTS	54. TERRORIST
55. THEFT	56. INESCAPABLE
57. UNNECESSARY	58. DATABASE
59. LIKELIHOOD	60. LIBERTIES
61. CELEBRATION	62. ARGUABLY or UNARGUABLY
63. DEALER	64. APPARENTLY
65. IMPRESSION	66. DISAGREEABLE

67. BASEMENT	68. DONATION
69. SCRUTINISED or SCRUTINIZED	70. SINCERITY
71. NURSERY	72. SPECTACLES
73. COMPULSORY	74. REBELLIOUS
75. OVERABUNDANCE or ABUNDANCE	76. PARENTAL
77. DESTINED	78. DEPARTMENT
79. CONSCIOUSNESS or UNCONSCIOUSNESS	80. AGONISE or AGONIZE
81. MATERNITY	82. DETERMINED
83. RECLAMATION	84. PRIORITISING or PRIORITIZING
85. SIZEABLE	86. AWARENESS
87. UNSCRUPULOUS	88. UNCOOPERATIVE
89. THOUGHTFUL	90. ENVIRONMENTAL
91. PREVAILING	92. UNDERSTATED or OVERSTATED
93. PROBABILITY	94. AMBIENT
95. SOUNDPROOFED	96. DEATHLY
97. PRIVACY	98. RESTRICTIONS or RESTRICTION
99. UNTHINKABLE	100. RATIONAL
101. CAREFREE	102. WEIGHTY
103. DEPRIVATION	104. TERMINAL
105. JOURNALISTIC	106. SOLVENT
107. OUTSET	108. PARTIAL

109. READINESS	110. OVERLOOKING
111. LEADING	112. RETAILERS
113. CONTINUING or CONTINUED	114. MATERIALISE or MATERIALIZE
115. CLOSURE	116. UNFORTUNATE
117. SHOPPER	118. INCREASINGLY
119. FESTIVE	120. OUTLETS
121. UNEQUIVOCALLY	122. REPRESENTS
123. OBSESSED	124. INTAKE
125. UNSUITABLE	126. EXTREMELY
127. LITERATURE	128. EMBARRASSMENT
129. MARRIAGE	130. MEANINGFUL
131. OVERALL	132. INTERCHANGE or EXCHANGE
133. DEPRIVED	134. CARRIAGEWAY
135. BEST	136. OVERBOARD
137. REASONABLE	138. ACHIEVEMENT
139. FURTHER	140. CONSULTANT

Part 4

BẢNG CẤU TẠO TỪ CỦA MỘT SỐ TỪ THÔNG DỤNG

Danh từ chung	Đại từ nhân xưng	Tính từ	Động từ
absenteeism	absentee	absent-minded	to be absent
accounting	accountant	accountable	account
accusation	accuser / accused	accusing	accuse
achievement	achiever	achieved	achieve
addiction	addict	addictive/addicted	to become addicted
administration	administrator	administrative	administrate
admiration	admirer	admired/admiring	admire
advertisement	advertiser	advertised	advertise
advice	adviser	advisor	advise
aggravation	aggressor	aggravating	aggravate
agitation	agitator	agitated	agitate
analysis	analyst	analytical	analyse
antagonism	antagonist	antagonistic	antagonize
arbitration	arbitrator	arbitrary	arbitrate
assassination	assassin	assassinated	assassinate
authorization	authority	authoritarian / authoritative	authorize
baking	baker	baked	bake
baking	banker	bankrupt	bank
belief	believer	believable	believe
benevolence	benefactor	beneficial	benefit
bidding	bidder	bidden	bid

blackmail	blackmailer	blackmailed	blackmail
blasphemy	blasphemer	blasphemous	blaspheme
bombardment	bomber	bombarded	bomb
brainwashing	brainwasher	brainwashed	brainwash
broadcasting	broadcaster	broadcast	broadcast
business	businessman / business woman	businesslike	to do business
calculation	calculator	calculated	calculate
censorship	censor	censored	censure
challenging	challenger	challenged	challenge
charming	charmer	charmed/charming	charm
cheerfulness	cheerleader	cheerful	cheer
childbearing	childcare	childlike	child
choreography	choreographer	choregraphed	choreograph
civilization	civilian	civil	civilize
collaboration	collaborator	collaborated	collaborate
comedy	comedian	comic	to be funny
competition	competitor	competitive	compete
dancing	dancer	danced	dance
deafness	deaf	deafening	to go deaf
dealings	dealer / dealership	dealt	deal
decoration	decorator	decorative	decorate
defeat	defeatist	defeated	defeat
defense	defendant / defender	defended	defend

demonstration	demonstrator	demonstrative	demonstrate
design	designer	designed	design
destruction	destroyer	destructive	destroy
determination	determiner	determined	determine
development	developer	developed	develop
dictatorship	dictator	dictatorial	dictate
diplomacy	diplomat	diplomatic	to be diplomatic
direction	director	directed	direct
discipline	disciplinarian	disciplinary	discipline
distribution	distributor	distributed	distribute
divorce	divorcee	divorced	divorce
drama	dramatist	dramatic	dramatize
drunkenness	drunkard	drunk	drink
dwelling	dweller	dwelt	dwell
eavesdropping	eavesdropper	eavesdropped	eavesdrop
economics	economist	economical	economize
education	educator	educational	educate
egotism	egotist	egocentric	to be egotistical
election	electorate	electoral	elect
elitism	elitist	elite	to be elite
emancipation	emancipator	emancipated	emancipate
embezzlement	embezzler	embezzled	embezzle
emigration	emigrant	emigrated	emigrate
(un) employment	employer	(un)employed	employ

entertainment	entertainer	entertaining	entertain
enthusiasm	enthusiast	enthusiastic	enthuse
escapism	escapist	escaped	escape
evacuation	evacuee	evacuated	evacuate
exaggeration	exaggerator	exaggerated	exaggerate
examination	examiner	examined	examine
exploration	explorer	explorative	explore
exportation	exporter	exported	export
farming	farmer	farmed	farm
fighting	fighter	fought	fight
finality	finalist	finalized	finalize
finance	financier	financial	finance
flirtation	flirt	flirtatious	flirt
forgery	forger	forged	forge
foundation	founder	founded	found
freelancing	freelancer	freelanced	freelance
friendship	friend	friendly	to be friendly
gambling	gambling	gambled	gamble
government	governor	governmental	govern
growing up	grown-up	grown	grow up
guidance	guide	guided	guide
hijacking	hijacker	hijacked	hijack
homemaking	homemaker	homemade	to keep house
hospitalization	patient	hospitalized	hospitalize
humanities	humanist	humanitarian	humanize

humor	humorist	humorous	joke
idealism	idealist	idealistic	idealize
illustration	illustrator	illustrative	illustrate
immigration	immigrant	immigrated	immigrate
immortality	immortal	immortal	immortalize
impersonation	impersonator	impersonated	impersonate
importation	importer	imported	import
industrialization	industrialist	industrialized	industrialize
innovation	innovator	innovative	innovate
inspection	inspector	inspected	inspect
instruction	instructor	instructive	instruct
interpretation	interpreter	interpreted	interpret
intrusion	intruder	intrusive	intrude
invasion	invader	invaded	invade
invention	inventor	inventive	invent
investigation	investigator	investigative	investigate
justice	justice of the peace	justifiable	justify
law	lawyer	lawful / lawless	enforce the law
leadership	leader	lead	lead
learning	learner	learned	learn
legislation	legislator	legislative	legislate
liberalism	liberal	liberal	liberalize
linguistics	linguist	linguistic	speak
logging	logger	logged	log

love	lover	lovesick	love
machinery	machinist	machined	machine
magic	magician	magical	conjure
management	manager	manageable	manage
manufacturing	manufacturer	manufactured	manufacture
marketing	marketer	marketable	market
materialism	materialist	materialistic	materialize
mathematics	mathematician	mathematical	to do math
mechanics	mechanic	mechanical	mechanize
migration	migrant	migratory	migrate
modeling	model	modelled	model
morality	moralist	moralistic	moralize
mugging	mugger	mugged	mug
music	musician	musical	to make music
narration	narrator	narrated	narrate
nationalism	nationalist	nationalistic	nationalize
naturalization	naturalist	naturally	naturalize
navigation	navigator	navigable	navigate
negotiation	negotiator	negotiable	negotiate
nursing	nurse	nursed	nurse
offense	offender	offensive	offend
office	officer	official	officiate
operation	operator	operative	operate
opportunism	opportunist	opportunistic	opportune
oppression	oppressor	oppressive	oppress

optimism	optimist	optimistic	to be optimistic
organization	organizer	organizational	organize
ownership	owner	owned	own
pacifism	pacifist	pacified	pacify
painting	painter	painted	paint
participation	participant	participated	participate
parenting	parent	parented	parent
patriotism	patriot	patriotic	to be patriotic
peacekeeping	peacekeeper	peaceful	to make / keep peace
perfection	perfectionist	perfect	perfect
performance	performer	performed	perform
perpetuation	perpetrator	perpetual	perpetuate
persecution	persecutor	persecuted	persecute
pessimism	pessimist	pessimistic	to be pessimistic
philosophy	philosopher	philosophical	philosophize
photography	photographer	photographic	photograph / take pictures
plagiarism	plagiarist	plagiarized	plagiarize
plumbing	plumber	plumbed	plumb
poetry	poet	poetic	to write poetry
possession	possessor	possessive	possess
pragmatism	pragmatist	pragmatic	to be pragmatic
professionalism	professor	professional	profess

programming	programmer	programmed	program
psychiatry	psychiatrist	psychiatric	to analyze
psychology	psychologist	psychological	to analyze
purification	purist	pure	purify
quitting	quitter	quit	quit
reaction	reactionary	reacted	react
realism	realist	realistic	to be real
reception	receptionist	receptive	receive
recruitment	recruiter	recruited	recruit
redemption	redeemer	redeemable	redeem
reformation	reformer	reformed	reform
relationship	relative	related	relate
remembrance	reminder	reminded	remind
representation	representative	representative	represent
research	researcher	researched	to do research
residency	resident	residential	reside
retail	retailer	retail	retail
retirement	retiree	retired	retire
revelation	reveler	reveled	revel
rioting	rioter	riotous	riot
robbery	robber	robbed	rob
rule	ruler	ruled	rule
sadism	sadist	sadistic	to be sadistic
sales	salesclerk/ salesperson	sold	sell

satire	satirist	satirical	satirize
science	scientist	scientific	to do science
sculpture	sculptor	sculpted	sculpt
seduction	seducer	seduced	seduce
service	serviceman/ servicewoman	serviceable	service
shipping	shipper	shipped	ship
shoplifting	shoplifter	stolen	shoplift
showmanship	showman	shown	show
sightseeing	sightseer	seen	sightsee
skateboarding	skateboarder	skateboarded	skateboard
skepticism	skeptic	skeptical	to be skeptical
slavery	slave	slavish	enslave
smoking	smoker	smoked	smoke
smuggling	smuggler	smuggled	smuggle
socialism	socialist	sociable	socialize
speaking	speaker	spoken	speak
specialization	specialist	specialized	specialize
speculation	speculator	speculative	speculate
statesmanship	statesman	statesmanlike	to be statesmanlike
statistics	statistician	statistical	measure
studies	student	studious	study
supervision	supervisor	supervisory	supervise
supply	supplier	supplied	supply
support	supporter	supportive	support

survival	survivor	survivable	survive
sympathy	sympathizer	sympathetic	sympathize
tailoring	tailor	tailor-made	tailor
talk	talker	talkative	talk
teaching	teacher	taught	teach
technology	technician	technical	to repair
telecommunications	telecommuter	-	telecommute
terrorism	terrorist	terrorized	terrorize
theory	theorist	theoretical	theorize
thievery	thief	stolen	steal
thinking	thinker	thought	think
torment	tormentor	tormented	torment
torture	torturer	tortuous	torture
tourism	tourist	toured	tour
training	trainer / trainee	trained	train
travel	traveler	traveled	travel
treachery	traitor	treacherous	to betray
trespassing	trespasser	trespassed	trespass
trickery	trickster	tricky	trick
trouble	troublemaker	troubled	trouble
typing	typist	typed	type
usefulness	user	useful	use
uselessness	user	useless	use
vacation	vacationer	-	vacation

vandalism	vandal	vandalized	vandalize
victimization	victim	victimized	victimize
victory	victor	victorious	win
viewing	viewer	viewed	view
violation	violator	violent	violate
visitation	visitor	visited	visit
voice	vocalist	vocal	sing
volunteering	volunteer	volunteered	volunteer
voting	voter	voted	vote
waiting	waiter / waitress	waited	wait / serve
wandering	wanderer	wandered	wander
winning	winner	won	win
working	worker	worked	work
wrestling	wrestler	wrestled	wrestle
zeal	zealot	zealous	to be zealous

Part 5

WORD FORMATION

BẢNG 50 TIỀN TỐ (prefixes)
VÀ HẬU TỐ (suffixes) *THÔNG DỤNG*

Prefix/ Suffix	Meaning	Added to	Forms	Example
1. –able	This can be done	Verbs	Adjectives	Doable, recoverable
2. anti-	Against, opposed to	Nouns	Adjectives	Antisocial. Anti-establishment
3. –ation	Process or product of an activity	Verbs	Nouns	Authorizatio, realization
4. auto-	Relating to self, or self-acting	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Auto-biographical, autopilot
5. bi-	Two, having two	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Biannual, bicycle
6. co-	Together	Verbs, nouns	Verbs, nouns	Cohabit, co-driver
7. cyber-	Relating to computer or the internet	Nouns	Nouns	Cyberspace, cybercafé
8. de-	Undo an action or process	Verbs	Verbs	Decode, de-ice
9. dis-	Not, or the opposite of	Adjectives, verbs	Adjectives, verbs	Dishonest, disappear
10. e-	Relating to the Internet and email	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	e-commerce, email
11. –ee	The object of an action	Verbs	Nouns	Interviewee, payee

12. –en	make something have this quality	Adjectives, nouns	Verbs	Brighten, strengthen
13. –er/–or	The person who does this	Verbs	Nouns	Racer, editor
14. ex-	Former	Nouns	Nouns	Ex-husband, ex-manager
15. –ful	Having or providing this quality	Nouns	Adjectives	Wonderful, plentiful
16. –ify	Make something become	Adjectives, nouns	Verbs	Beautify, purify
17. in- / il- / im- / ir-	Not, or the opposite of	Adjectives	Adjectives	Inadequate, illogical, impossible, irrational
18. inter-	Between	Adjectives, verbs	Adjectives, verbs	Interdepartmental, interconnect
19. –ism	System or tendency of thought	Nouns	Nouns	Capitalism, sexism
20. –ist	Person who believes or does something	Nouns	Nouns	Racist, violinist
21. –ity	A quality, often abstract	Adjectives	Nouns	Purity, security
22. –ize	To become, make, or make like	Adjectives, nouns	Verbs	Anglicize, publicize
23. –less	Without	Nouns	Adjectives	Penniless, meaningless

24. –like	Similar to, typical of	Nouns	Adjectives	Childlike, plant-like
25. –ment	The action or result of	Verbs	Nouns	Encouragement, employment
26. mid-	In the middle of	Nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Mid-century, mid-term
27. mis-	Bad or wrongly	Nouns, verbs	Nouns, verbs	Misbehavior, mismanage
28. mono-	One, having one	Nouns	Nouns	Monopod, monorail
29. neo-	New, or in a later form	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Neo-classical, neo-natal
30. –ness	Quality of, character of	Adjectives	Nouns	Sadness, roughness
31. –ous	Having this quality	Nouns	Adjectives	Poisonous, spacious
32. out-	Greater than, better than	Verbs	Verbs	Outdo, outlast
33. over-	More than usual, too much	Adjectives, nouns, verbs	Adjectives, nouns, verbs	Overfriendly, overreaction, overcook
34. photo-	Relating to light	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Photograph, photosynthesis
35. poly-	Many	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Polymorphous, polytheism
36. post-	After	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Postgraduate, post-war
37. pre-	Before	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Pre-war, prehistory
38. proof-	Resistant against something	Nouns	Adjectives	Waterproof, windproof

39. pseudo-	False or pretend	Adjectives	Adjectives	Pseudo-intellectual, pseudo-science
40. psycho-	Connected with the mind	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Psychometric, psychoanalyst
41. semi-	Half or partly	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Semi-complete, semi-skilled
42. –ship	A state relating to roles or relations	Nouns	Nouns	Friendship, membership
43. sub-	Less than usual, below	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Subnormal, subheading
44. super-	More than usual, above	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Superhuman, superstructure
45. thermo-	Relating to heat	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Thermodynamic, thermometer
46. tri-	Three, having three	Adjectives, nouns	Adjectives, nouns	Tripod, tricycle
47. un-	Not, or the opposite of	Adjectives, verbs	Adjectives, verbs	Unfamiliar, undo
48. under-	Less than usual, too much	Adjectives, verbs	Adjectives, verbs	Underpriced, undercook
49. –ward	In the direction of	Nouns	Adjectives	Westward, homeward
50. –y	Having the quality of something	Nouns	Adjectives	Sandy, muddy

MỤC LỤC

Lời nói đầu **5**

PART I: 7

WORD FORMATION – CẤU TẠO TỪ

I – Sơ lược về cấu tạo từ 8

II. Các dạng bài tập và các bước làm bài 9

III. Cấu trúc câu tiếng Anh 15

IV. Các quy tắc cấu tạo từ 26

PART II: **37**

EXERCISES- BÀI TẬP

I. Điền vào chỗ trống dạng đúng của từ 38

II. Chọn dạng từ đúng để hoàn thành câu 51

III. Chọn phương án đúng (A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành câu 57

IV. Chọn phương án đúng (A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các đoạn ... 72

V. Cho dạng đúng của từ cho sẵn để hoàn thành câu 84

VI. Cho dạng đúng của các từ in hoa để hoàn thành các câu 96

VII. Cho dạng đúng của các từ in hoa đậm
để hoàn thành các đoạn sau 112

PART 3: **121**

KEY ANSWERS – ĐÁP ÁN

PART 4: **157**

BẢNG CẤU TẠO TỪ MỘT SỐ TỪ THÔNG DỤNG

PART 5: **169**

BẢNG 50 TIỀN TỐ (PREFIXES)
VÀ HẬU TỐ (SUFFIXES) THÔNG DỤNG

BÀI TẬP CẤU TẠO TỪ TIẾNG ANH

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI
16 Hàng Chuối - Hai Bà Trưng - Hà Nội
Điện thoại: Biên tập – Chế bản: (04) 9714896; Hành chính: (04) 39714899
Tổng Biên tập: (04)39714897; Fax: (04) 9714899

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản
Giám đốc: PHÙNG QUỐC BẢO
Tổng biên tập: PHẠM THỊ TRÂM

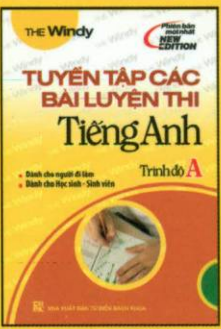
Biên tập: THANH MAI
Chế bản: MCBOOKS
Sửa bản in: MCBOOKS
Vẽ bìa: TRỌNG KIÊN

LIÊN KẾT XUẤT BẢN
CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN SÁCH MCBOOKS
***Địa chỉ*: Số nhà 26, ngõ 245 Mai Dịch**
Cầu Giấy, Hà Nội
***Webside*: www.mcbooks.vn**

In 5.000 cuốn, khổ 16x24cm, tại tại Cty TNHH In Thương mại Thuận Phát
Số KHXB: 216-2011/CXB/24-23/ĐHQGHN, ngày 30/3/2011
Quyết định xuất bản số: 84 LK-XH/QĐ-NXBĐHQGHN
In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quý II năm 2011

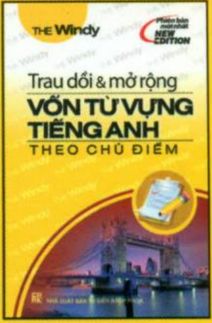
MỜI CÁC BẠN TÌM ĐỌC TỦ SÁCH GIÚP HỌC TỐT TIẾNG ANH DÀNH CHO MỌI NGƯỜI CỦA THE WINDY

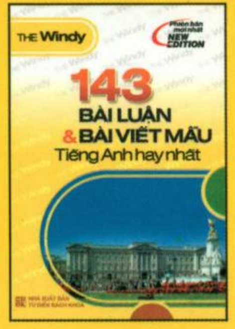
TheWindy
TỦ SÁCH GIÚP HỌC TỐT TIẾNG ANH

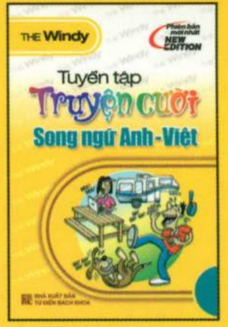

THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
TUYỂN TẬP CÁC BÀI LUYỆN THI Tiếng Anh
Trình độ A
Dành cho người đi làm
Dành cho Học sinh - Sinh viên
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỪ ĐIỂN BÁCH KHOA

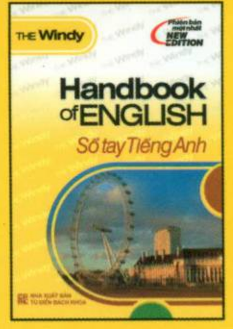
THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
TUYỂN TẬP CÁC BÀI LUYỆN THI Tiếng Anh
Trình độ B
Dành cho người đi làm
Dành cho Học sinh - Sinh viên
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỪ ĐIỂN BÁCH KHOA

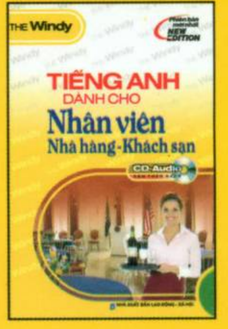
THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
TUYỂN TẬP CÁC BÀI LUYỆN THI Tiếng Anh
Trình độ C
Dành cho người đi làm
Dành cho Học sinh - Sinh viên
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỪ ĐIỂN BÁCH KHOA


THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
Trau dồi & mở rộng
VỐN TỪ VỰNG TIẾNG ANH
THEO CHỦ ĐIỂM


THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
143 BÀI LUẬN & BÀI VIẾT MẪU
Tiếng Anh hay nhất
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỪ ĐIỂN BÁCH KHOA


THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
Tuyển tập Truyện cười
Song ngữ Anh - Việt
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỪ ĐIỂN BÁCH KHOA

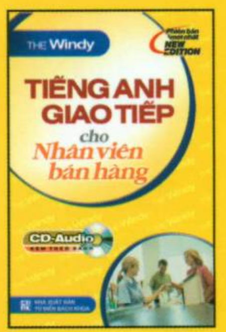

THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
Handbook of ENGLISH
Sổ tay Tiếng Anh
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỪ ĐIỂN BÁCH KHOA

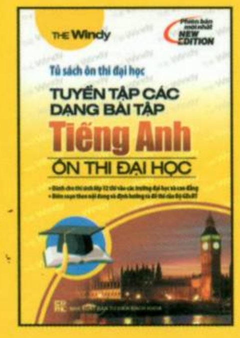

THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
TIẾNG ANH DÀNH CHO Nhân viên Nhà hàng - Khách sạn
CD-Audio

THE Windy
Phiên bản
Bài tập GIỚI TỪ TIẾNG ANH
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỪ ĐIỂN BÁCH KHOA

THE Windy
Phiên bản
Bài tập ĐẶT CÂU TIẾNG ANH
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN LAO ĐỘNG

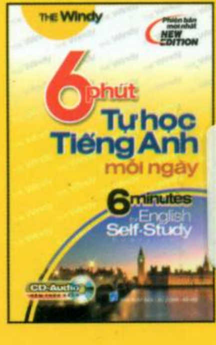
THE Windy
Phiên bản
Cẩm nang sử dụng GIỚI TỪ TIẾNG ANH
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỪ ĐIỂN BÁCH KHOA


THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
TIẾNG ANH GIAO TIẾP cho Nhân viên bán hàng
CD-Audio
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỪ ĐIỂN BÁCH KHOA


THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
Tủ sách ôn thi đại học
TUYỂN TẬP CÁC DẠNG BÀI TẬP Tiếng Anh ÔN THI ĐẠI HỌC

THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
CẤU TRÚC CÂU Tiếng Anh
NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỪ ĐIỂN BÁCH KHOA

THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
Tủ sách ôn thi đại học
Cập nhật HOT
BỘ ĐỀ THI - THI THỬ MÔN TIẾNG ANH


THE Windy
Phiên bản mới nhất NEW EDITION
6 phút Tự học Tiếng Anh mỗi ngày
6 minutes English Self-Study
CD-Audio

MCBooks
KNOWLEDGE SHARING
WWW.MCBOOKS.VN
26/245 Mai Dịch - Cầu Giấy - Hà Nội • ĐT: 04 6296 6637
Chi nhánh Tp. HCM
23/8A đường 27 - KP. 9 - P. Hiệp Bình Chánh - Q. Thủ Đức - Tp. HCM • ĐT: 086.660.9398 - DĐ: 0904.730.508

8 936049 882272

Giá: 36.000 ĐỒNG